THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MAY 18 1859. NUMBER 26

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—In Advance.—Daily Journal $10 if mailed. $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $5, Tri-Weekly $3; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $20, Weekly—1 copy $2; 10 copies or over $1 50 each.

Payment may be mailed or payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Invariably in Advance.

In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or answered by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

☞The Louisville Courier of yesterday makes a very unwarrantable attempt to fix the odium of squatter sovereignty or non intervention on Colonel Marshall. The Courier quotes for this purpose the following passages from Col. M.'s speech in the House of Representatives at Washington last January:

I am one of those who believe that more harm than good has been done by agitation upon this subject, and that the continuance of such agitations, both North and South, can produce no other effect than to alienate from each other people who should be united, and to jeopard institutions which secure to the people of the country a larger share of liberty, political equality, and freedom in the pursuit of happiness than has been granted to any other community.

* * * * *

There is no excuse for the renewal of the slavery question. This country needs no legislation about slavery. The power of Congress requires no assertion on this distracting theme; because the guarantees of existing laws are already applied to every foot of ground within the present boundaries of the Union.

This is not only perfectly sound and correct but perfectly consistent with the doctrine of intervention for protection which Col. Marshall distinctly asserts and strongly and lucidly enforces in another portion of the same speech. He says:

When the member from Maine announces that *his party* deems this squatter sovereignty the next best abolition specific to the Wilmot proviso, I suppose his other declaration will not create much surprise, to wit: that if Maine can of have *its* ideas as the basis of organization against slavery extension she will throw herself into the arms of the Democracy upon the issue of squatter sovereignty. In the next best essence of affecting slavery in the Territories adversely. I am still of the opinion that there is not room "for the toss of a copper" between squatter sovereignty and the Wilmot proviso, or, to speak more plainly, between territorial prevention *et cetera* a right and the Congressional prohibition of the use of it. And it does seem to me that a party containing elements both for and against the idea of popular sovereignty cannot be firmly attached to any particular set of opinions on the subject, or must have capacity to admit into its organization every variety and shade of opinion. Can it be that there is nothing material in the difference of opinion upon this point between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davis; the one holding to the doctrine of his Freeport speech and the other denouncing it as fatally heretical.

* * * * *

But the Territorial government is in no sense a *sovereignty*. It derives its life and being *from Congress*, and is incapable of exercising any of the sovereignty belonging to Congress under the Constitution. It is plain Congress cannot delegate what it does not possess, and that the creature cannot possess that which was not in the creator. Congress institutes the Territorial government, Congress defines and limits its power; Congress is bound by the Constitution, and may give to the Territorial government all the power to the people whatever Congress could do. It is plain Co gress can extend the grant no farther. If Congress cannot prevent the slaveholder from going to the Territory with his slaves (as is declared by the Supreme Court says it cannot), then Congress can not make a Territorial government and endow it with the power to prevent him. If Congress cannot affect the right of the slaveholder of or in reaches to the territory "by unfriendly legislation," then Congress cannot create an instrument by which the same thing can be rightfully done, AND ANY AT TEMPT TO DO BY SUCH AGENCY WHAT CONGRESS HAS NO POWER TO DO, IS NECESSARILY CONTROLLED AND ADJUDGED BY CONGRESS IN THE FAIR AND JUST ADMINISTRATION OF ITS OWN DUTY. It rests from this view, that CONGRESS SHOULD PRESERVE A CONSTANT SUPERVISION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION, AND THAT, whenever that LEGISLATION TRAVELS BEYOND THE PROPER LIMITATION OF TERRITORIAL POWER, CONGRESS SHOULD ARBOGATE IT.

I have been heard it frequently asked, "Does an American citizen lose his rights by becoming an inhabitant of a Territory?" I answer that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to him his right of emigration, the free use of his property, freedom from arrest, unless by warrant of law, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury. These are of his constitutional rights of which he can no where be deprived but when in subordination to the power of the British government. The utter profligacy of his character is well illustrated in the fact that he turned the debts of a penal imprisonment into a money making publication. Is such an individual a fit representative of this enlightened age? Is he a fit example for the knowledge of entirely upon the nature and organization of that Territorial government, which is *his constitution, pro hac vice*. What would be thought of a man talking of the exercise of the rights of the citizen of Kentucky by the constitution of Virginia? Or of one who would talk about "his rights as an American citizen" who enters a bank corporation where his powers and responsibilities are defined by a charter? The Territorial government is nothing but a legislative charter. It need not conform to the idea of popular participation in the legislation of the Territories, but instances are many in which it has departed from this idea—as in Michigan and in Indiana. I think it best, when no paramount objection exists, that Congress should allow the Territorial with the widest latitude in matters concerning themselves alone; but THIS IS NECESSARILY WITHIN SUCH BOUNDARIES AS LIMIT CONGRESS ITSELF, AND MUST NOT BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE DUTY CONGRESS OWES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

If these points are well taken, there can be no true foundation on which to rest the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" in the Territories, according to the view of that subject taken by the Senator from Illinois. The Territories may go no farther; they may be "unfriendly" to this or to that system, BUT AT LEAST CONGRESS CAN REPRESS THEIR EFFORTS TO DO WRONG, AND MAY ABROGATE THEIR LEGISLATION, WHERE IT INFRINGES UPON RIGHTS WHICH CONGRESS CANNOT INVADE.

The people of a Territory, in forming their State constitution, have the unqualified right to admit or to reject slavery, and to come into the Union without question as to the manner in which they have exercised this right.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a full view of my opinions, both upon the Wilmot proviso, which I reject, and on squatter sovereignty, which I reject also, and on the principles of the legislation of 1850, on which I have stood for years—indeed through my whole public course.

The Courier will thus perceive that in representing Col. Marshall as occupying the platform of non-intervention with the Frankfort Yeoman and the rest of the non-interventionists in the ranks and at the head of the Democracy in Kentucky it has done a very gross injustice to our distinguished Representative. As we take it for granted that the injustice was unintentional, we do not allow ourselves to doubt that it will be promptly corrected. Squatter-sovereignty or non-intervention for protection awakens nothing but the heartiest and profoundest scorn in Col. Marshall.

AN ARKANSAS CONGRESSMAN — AN ARKANSAS LOCOFOCO FIGHT.—The following paragraphs from the Little Rock True Democrat, the principal organ of the Arkansas Democracy, may serve to show what sort of a chap the Democrats of that State have elected as one of their Representatives in the next Congress. The personage referred to is Thos. C. Hindman, of Helena:

The honorable (by courtesy, but by or in nothing else), editor of the State Rights Democrat, at the close of a political article, taken exception to by the Gazette in connection with the junior editor of this paper. Such intemperate acts as he exhibited on the occasion referred to, only to show to the people of Arkansas how a man like the Congressman elect can descend to the very lowest and most degrading depths of blackguardism. As a politician he has shown himself unsound, unprincipled, and unreliable. As an editor he has already made himself infamous for the use he has made of the columns of the State Rights Democrat; and in the hands of a personal assassin, as we have every reason to believe he will prove himself when he goes to Washington, he will be a terror to the Democratic party than all the Know Nothing editors in the State. And it is to be feared that when he goes to Washington he will disgrace the State that has had the misfortune to elect him to represent in part.

Language that would disgrace the veriest drab that walks the streets, we find him using in a city where a woman would be ashamed of it, is printed and published and sent to the homes and fireside of decent white men. In the name of all that is decent, is there a kind and generous man this man have of the people of Arkansas whom he dares print and publish such infamous slander? Yet for the man who does this, decent and respectable men have voted—such a course and such language are a reproach and insult to the people who placed him in a situation where he was expected to keep within the bounds of decency. It is a disgrace to the State. It is a disgrace to Arkansas people.

This Democratic Congressman's opinion of the very prominent and influential Democratic editors who thus speak of him may be slightly inferred from these mild and tasteful paragraphs of his:

To quote a staunch old North Arkansian, "if hell was raked, and the ashes scraped, and the sea skimmed," the product would not afford such another collection of base lies and mean sanders. The devil himself must stand aghast at the prolific mendacity of Drunken Dick and his associated chattel, Dummy.

* * * * *

The one addressed to "Richard H. Johnson, Esq., late of the Attorney House bar-room and the swill-shops of Little Row," was simply that he was a corrupt liar. Being one of the bravest as well as one of the "drinkingest" of men, Mr. Johnson now——words in reply devoting about a column to the subject, etc.

Locofocoism, reinforced by the author of these paragraphs, bids fair to surpass itself in the next Congress.

☞Mr. William M. Brown, the new editor of "J. B.'s" organ the Constitution, is spoken of by the Democratic press as not only a talented man, but *the scion of a noble house*. Of course he is. We have known the Browns since the deluge; they are to be found among the first families everywhere. Some of them have died at the stake as martyrs and some have been hung for felonies; but the Browns are of a noble house, and William M. is a worthy scion. He has been in this country eight years all told, has been naturalized as a Democratic teacher, in the New York Journal of Commerce—which within that period was the most rabid abolition sheet in the Union—and is now prepared to tell Douglas and Wise and Forney and Robert J. Walker what their duties to their country are, and to whip them into subjection if they continue fractious. Hail to Brown! Since Jones taught Tylerism at Washington, why should not Brown instruct the Democratic leigs in the faith of Buchanan?

☞James B. Clay has not the slightest idea that "the name of Mr. Joshua Bell can be a spell potent enough to raise a party which Webster and Clay could not save." But he has an idea that the name of Lem Boyd can be a spell potent enough to entice the votes of a party which honored Webster and Clay while Boyd and Buchanan were defaming them!

Mr numerous chances of location have been made to gratify the wishes of my Democratic friends.
Sam. Pike's New Paper.

Please tell us, Sam, whether you have generally charged your location to gratify the wishes of the Democratic friends you went *to* or those you went *from*.

☞We have neglected, for some time, to notice a very singular article which appeared in the Courier; neglected, not overlooked, for we supposed that the subject would be revived and had reserved our comments until the organ had stated its case in full. The Courier was dreadfully shocked at the idea of the eighteen Opposition members of the Common Council presuming to meet in private consultation and deciding among themselves whom they should elect to fill the municipal offices. Presumptuous city fathers! Did they not know that the caucus was the peculiar property of Locofocoism? Did not Locofocoism first discover and inaugurate that system? Did it not erect the machinery of the Albany Regency and the Richmond Junto? Did it not originate the practice of taking from the Vice President the appointment of Standing Committees and referring them to the decision of the potent king caucus; and what right then had these interloping Oppositionists to make use of that for which long established custom has given a patent right to another party? What if the last Locofoco Legislature did hold caucuses and nominate men for office without so much regard to their fitness or capacity as their party services—what if the general custom of that party, whenever it has power, is to hold caucuses and nominate bitter partisans for office, whether Federal, State, or municipal — what if relentless persecution and tyrannical oppression upon its part deprive honest men of their bread who differ in their political opinions from the feudal tenants of the Federal Government—are these sufficient reasons why eighteen discreet, sober, and intelligent gentlemen, fresh from the ranks of the people, with a heavy popular endorsement of their worth, should have the impudence to arrogate the right of selecting city officers, without first consulting the assembled wisdom of the six mighty and intellectual giants whom the Democracy have sent to supervise our city affairs and the world at large. Clearly not—clear as mud! The private interchange of opinions among the eighteen who represent the vast majority of the voters of the city is manifestly a terrible breach of decorum, an outrageous wrong, a palpable infringement of the rights of the illustrious six and their constituents! Why should not these six, acting always in a body, as in their prerogative, have the privilege of selecting their servants? Is there any magic in seven more than six, or in a majority, why should not an opportunity be afforded them for thus installing men in office, who, by mismanagement and incompetency, may create such an odium against the ruling municipal authorities as will cause a revolution next year and give the fat, juicy spoils to disinterested Democratic patriots? Echo answers with indignation, why! These six were elected for something, and, as they can do no good, why should they not be permitted to make all the mischief they can? It is true that the eighteen gentlemen of the Council have sufficient sense to discuss the qualifications and select the most competent men. It is true that they can, by acting harmoniously, prevent the entering wedge of a compact Democratic minority from deciding all questions to its pleasure when the Opposition do not act as a unit. It is true that in a private discussion the merits and demerits of individuals may be more easily ascertained than in a public meeting; and it is also true that all the candidates cannot possibly be elected, and that a good man might prefer to be beaten by a private meeting of his own party than to have it done by a Democratic minority—but what avails all these truisms, or the fact that it preserves the thorough organization of the party, and assures the Opposition everywhere of our intention to do or die! Have not the sacred rights of Democracy been invaded, and shall not the rash, presuming fathers suffer merited castigation therefor? Who knows what the dreadful consequences of that caucus, *which did not at any time pass the resolutions* which the organ ascribed to them? Who knows but that, overlooking the past delinquencies of the Collector of Customs for this port, and his confutors, so celebrated for political constancy, and hailing with pleasure the symptoms of returning reason manifested by their few decided, vigorous kicks against squatter-sovereignty and its advocates, our city fathers—or say six of the Opposition, might have determined—recollecting the time when of Sam's followers the organ was the fiercest of them all—to unite with the six giants, and shower from the city's hoarded treasures great gobs of gold right into their pockets for the city printing, in preference to giving it to our neighbors of the Democrat or Anzeiger? Who knows but that this would have happened but for the dreadfully heinous action of that heinously dreadful caucus? The very thought is overpowering, and we must pause to wipe our heated brow and weeping eyes.

☞Mr. T. T. Garrard, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Madison district, has published a letter in reply to certain charges made against him. The Louisville Courier says:

He admits the charge that he was an Emancipationist in principle in 1849, and seeks to palliate the offence by stating that "but for the fugitive slave law Kentucky would have been a free State to all slave property, and constitutionally, I suppose, would have been so from necessity, as there was no security for our slave property without it.

If this has any meaning, it means, not only that he was an Emancipationist in 1849, but that he would be one still if the fugitive slave law had not passed. His wishes to have it understood that in 1849 he was an Emancipationist *in principle* simply because slave property, for the want of the fugitive slave law, wasn't safe in Kentucky This is the merest pretense, the most arrant hypocrisy. We all know, that, in 1849 and for years afterwards, the loss of slave property in this State, by running away, was scarcely half as great as it is now. We all know too, or can easily learn, that, in 1849, neither Mr. Garrard nor the editor of the Louisville Courier nor any of their co-workers in emancipationism advocated or even suggested the propriety of the passage of a new fugitive slave law or mentioned the escape of a portion of our slaves as a reason for the emancipation of the rest.

Evidently Mr. Garrard's letter is not an honest letter. If the voters of the Madison Congressional district wish to be represented by an honest man, they will not elect *him*.

☞We find the following in the Jeffersonville Republican:

The Louisville Journal and the Louisville Courier have met and fused; they are politically one and the same. They both agree upon the only issue now before the people of Kentucky. They agree that Congress should interfere and protect slavery in the Territories, or, in other words, they oppose the long established political dogma of nonintervention. They agree in political principles, but oppose each other in men. They are together in the issue upon which the canvass is conducted, but support different men and different tickets. This looks inconsistent in the professional leaders.

Let the Republican lay the charge of inconsistency where it belongs, and only there. No person has charged, or can charge, that we are in the slightest degree at variance with our candidate for Governor upon the subject of the protection of the adjudicated rights of slaveholders in the Territories. If the Louisville Courier, professing to hold the same opinions that we and our candidate do, sees fit to give its support to a candidate who holds and avows directly *opposite* opinions, we certainly have nothing to do with *that* matter. We hope that our Jeffersonville neighbor will relieve us from the subject conjuction in which he has thoughtlessly placed us.

☞The rumors that Old Buck intends to present himself before the Charleston convention begin to assume definite form and shape. The programme contemplates the disfranchisement of Illinois by a double set of delegates, one representing the office-holders and the other the Douglas Democrats. Then the extreme South is to vote against the admission of every Douglas delegate from the North, or, failing in this, to secede from the convention. But, while the President is mining, the squatters are countermining; in New Jersey the different wings of the Democracy will elect delegates to Charleston on the basis of the platform of the States Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, erected on the 13th of April, and this movement will be followed up at the North—so that a concussion may be expected when the explosive materials meet in the sunny capital of the Palmetto State!

☞The Louisville Democrat eulogizes a medicine in the shape of candy drops, which d'stroys worms most effectually without sickening the children. That's a nostrum the Courier might prescribe for the Democrat's squatter-sovereignty complaint; something to mitigate its squirmings and relieve its twistings, without creating nausea on its stomach.

☞A woman was severely beaten in Cleveland last week by her illegitimate son. The boy, although the natural son of his father, is a very unnatural one to his mother.

☞The Washington States protests against the appointment of Chevalier Wykoff to return our treaty with China to the capital of that empire as discreditable to the character of the country. It is equally savage on the selection of Francis J. Grund to bear a commission in the service of the United States. But that our readers may have the correct portraits of this pair of diplomats, the favorites of President Buchanan, as drawn by a Democratic pen, we must give an entire extract from the States, which says:

This Wykoff is a notorious vagabond. If we accept his own version of his exploits, he is about as respectable as the notorious Bill Poole, who was lately a member of the chief of police. He is a "confidence man;" and he only differs from his associates in his pretendence in the profession. For years he has been peddling his pretensions among the courts of Europe. It is his boast that he has sometimes swindled him to do the dirty work of the British government. The utter profligacy of his character is well illustrated in the fact that he turned the details of a penal imprisonment into a money making publication. Is such an individual a fit representative of this enlightened age? Is he a fit example for the knowledge of entirely upon the nature and organization of that Territorial government, which is *his constitution, pro hac vice*. What would be thought of a man talking of the exercise of the rights of the citizen of Kentucky by the constitution of Virginia? Or of one who would talk about "his rights as an American citizen" who enters a bank corporation where his powers and responsibilities are defined by a charter? The Territorial government is nothing but a legislative charter. It need not conform to the idea of popular participation in the legislation of the Territories, but instances are many in which it has departed from this idea—as in Michigan and in Indiana. I think it best, when no paramount objection exists, that Congress should allow the Territorial with the widest latitude in matters concerning themselves alone; but THIS IS NECESSARILY WITHIN SUCH BOUNDARIES AS LIMIT CONGRESS ITSELF, AND MUST NOT BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE DUTY CONGRESS OWES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

If these points are well taken, there can be no true foundation on which to rest the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" in the Territories, according to the view of that subject taken by the Senator from Illinois. The Territories may go no farther; they may be "unfriendly" to this or to that system, BUT AT LEAST CONGRESS CAN REPRESS THEIR EFFORTS TO DO WRONG, AND MAY ABROGATE THEIR LEGISLATION, WHERE IT INFRINGES UPON RIGHTS WHICH CONGRESS CANNOT INVADE.

The people of a Territory, in forming their State constitution, have the unqualified right to admit or to reject slavery, and to come into the Union without question as to the manner in which they have exercised this right.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a full view of my opinions, both upon the Wilmot proviso, which I reject, and on squatter sovereignty, which I reject also, and on the principles of the legislation of 1850, on which I have stood for years—indeed through my whole public course.

The Courier will thus perceive that in representing Col. Marshall as occupying the platform of non-intervention with the Frankfort Yeoman and the rest of the non-interventionists in the ranks and at the head of the Democracy in Kentucky it has done a very gross injustice to our distinguished Representative. As we take it for granted that the injustice was unintentional, we do not allow ourselves to doubt that it will be promptly corrected. Squatter-sovereignty or non-intervention for protection awakens nothing but the heartiest and profoundest scorn in Col. Marshall.

AN ARKANSAS CONGRESSMAN — AN ARKANSAS LOCOFOCO FIGHT.—The following paragraphs from the Little Rock True Democrat, the principal organ of the Arkansas Democracy, may serve to show what sort of a chap the Democrats of that State have elected as one of their Representatives in the next Congress. The personage referred to is Thos. C. Hindman, of Helena:

The honorable (by courtesy, but by or in nothing else), editor of the State Rights Democrat, at the close of a political article, taken exception to by the Gazette in connection with the junior editor of this paper. Such intemperate acts as he exhibited on the occasion referred to, only to show to the people of Arkansas how a man like the Congressman elect can descend to the very lowest and most degrading depths of blackguardism. As a politician he has shown himself unsound, unprincipled, and unreliable. As an editor he has already made himself infamous for the use he has made of the columns of the State Rights Democrat; and in the hands of a personal assassin, as we have every reason to believe he will prove himself when he goes to Washington, he will be a terror to the Democratic party than all the Know Nothing editors in the State. And it is to be feared that when he goes to Washington he will disgrace the State that has had the misfortune to elect him to represent in part.

Language that would disgrace the veriest drab that walks the streets, we find him using in a city where a woman would be ashamed of it, is printed and published and sent to the homes and fireside of decent white men. In the name of all that is decent, is there a kind and generous man this man have of the people of Arkansas whom he dares print and publish such infamous slander? Yet for the man who does this, decent and respectable men have voted—such a course and such language are a reproach and insult to the people who placed him in a situation where he was expected to keep within the bounds of decency. It is a disgrace to the State. It is a disgrace to Arkansas people.

This Democratic Congressman's opinion of the very prominent and influential Democratic editors who thus speak of him may be slightly inferred from these mild and tasteful paragraphs of his:

To quote a staunch old North Arkansian, "if hell was raked, and the ashes scraped, and the sea skimmed," the product would not afford such another collection of base lies and mean sanders. The devil himself must stand aghast at the prolific mendacity of Drunken Dick and his associated chattel, Dummy.

* * * * *

The one addressed to "Richard H. Johnson, Esq., late of the Attorney House bar-room and the swill-shops of Little Row," was simply that he was a corrupt liar. Being one of the bravest as well as one of the "drinkingest" of men, Mr. Johnson now——words in reply devoting about a column to the subject, etc.

Locofocoism, reinforced by the author of these paragraphs, bids fair to surpass itself in the next Congress.

☞Mr. William M. Brown, the new editor of "J. B.'s" organ the Constitution, is spoken of by the Democratic press as not only a talented man, but *the scion of a noble house*. Of course he is. We have known the Browns since the deluge; they are to be found among the first families everywhere. Some of them have died at the stake as martyrs and some have been hung for felonies; but the Browns are of a noble house, and William M. is a worthy scion. He has been in this country eight years all told, has been naturalized as a Democratic teacher, in the New York Journal of Commerce—which within that period was the most rabid abolition sheet in the Union—and is now prepared to tell Douglas and Wise and Forney and Robert J. Walker what their duties to their country are, and to whip them into subjection if they continue fractious. Hail to Brown! Since Jones taught Tylerism at Washington, why should not Brown instruct the Democratic leigs in the faith of Buchanan?

☞James B. Clay has not the slightest idea that "the name of Mr. Joshua Bell can be a spell potent enough to raise a party which Webster and Clay could not save." But he has an idea that the name of Lem Boyd can be a spell potent enough to entice the votes of a party which honored Webster and Clay while Boyd and Buchanan were defaming them!

Mr numerous chances of location have been made to gratify the wishes of my Democratic friends.
Sam. Pike's New Paper.

Please tell us, Sam, whether you have generally charged your location to gratify the wishes of the Democratic friends you went *to* or those you went *from*.

DEMOCRATIC CATERWAULING.—Mr. Magoffin denies that the many quarrels going on among Democrats are any evidences of the proximate dissolution and defeat of their party. He claims that all such dissensions are within the bounds of party love and adhesion. He illustrates his idea by an anecdote he tells of a fresh caught Hibernian. He says Paddy one night hearing a most terrible racket among the cats, got up and went out, expecting to witness a realization of the far-famed Killenny fight. He came back in disgust, swearing that they were not "eating each other at all, at all, nor even fighting; but making more cats." Mr. M. assured his auditors that Democratic quarrels are mere *caterwaulings*, or the making of more Democrats.

As specimens of the harmless results of these Democratic caterwaulings, we might remind the gentleman of the loss to the party of Illinois and Indiana from the caterwauling between Buchanan and Douglas; and of the loss of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and all but five Representatives from New York, as the result of the Lecompton caterwauling. If he and his friends can afford to be facetious and merry under such results, the balance of the nation may well aid their hilarity and join in the laugh. But what we particularly desire at present is to invite his attention to a playful caterwauling going on between that mild, tender-pawed Democratic cat, Governor Wise, of Virginia, and that old *buck* cat, President Buchanan. As soon as we can find room we mean to give Wise's letter in full, but in the meantime furnish the following as a specimen taste of its quality:

Are we to increase eighty one millions of expenditures to the unknown millions amount required for railroads across the continent, for post offices that don't pay expenses, for pensions unheard of in character and amount, for a land office which gives away three acres for every one sold and brings us in debt, for increase of standing army such as our frontiers, Indian wars, and foreign protectorates propose, and for such a navy as Isthmian wars, with no less than the eight powers, England, Spain, France, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and New Grenada will demand? Are still Constitution and States rights to be abandoned, and are we to give up State corporations to the bankrupters of a Federal commissioner? Where would have been our people and their efforts last year if a Federal power could have put State banks in a course of liquidation under a commission of bankruptcy? Is the South, is any portion of our country in a sufficient state of civil wars—wars invited by the President with three European and five American powers? Is the old Virginia Democratic faith to be abandoned, and are we to run with the President in his *new scheme of Federal policy which in its whole outline and filling up exceeds any Freesoilism which a Hamilton or an Adams, or any other latitudinarian ever dared to project and propose?*

Take care, Mr. Magoffin—this don't look like the affectionate caterwauling your Paddy witnessed. This Democratic cat must have his mittens off. He makes the fur fly at every spat he gives. He makes it fly not only from the old buck cat, but from the whole rest of Democratic cats. Stop him, and hold him, Mr. Magoffin, or he will surely do mischief to the whole Democratic catocracy.

☞W. C. Anderson, Esq., is prosecuting the canvass in the Fourth Congressional District with great rigor, and throughout that region the prospects for the Opposition are very flattering. Mr. Anderson is pressing Christman on the squatter question. The latter takes the general ground that Congress has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, and when Anderson puts the question in plain language, "Will you vote for a law to punish a man for stealing a negro," he answers "No." This is a way of putting the question that the farmers understand. Christman takes different ground from Magoffin, and at Liberty he repudiated the Louisville Courier in express terms—another instance of Democratic harmony!

☞The Courier must have cause to congratulate itself on its immense political influence. In April it arrayed itself against the Mayor and Councils and opened all its batteries against them; the result was a complete Opposition triumph. Again in May it growled and snorted against Messrs. Clements and Matlack and as a consequence they were re-elected by decided majorities. When August comes around, if the Courier is not used up by the squatters, we shall have other evidences of its political influence in the election of Joshua F. Bell.

☞General Henningsen announces, in a letter to a Georgian paper, that he and several of his friends have withdrawn from the Arizona expedition first formed, and have entered into a new compact, associating themselves under the title of Henningsen's Arizona Emigration Association. The members of this company are to rendezvous in Georgia during the month of July.

☞The Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: "The British and French Ministers here have assured our Government, in the most positive terms, that the action of their Ministers in Mexico is without authority from the home governments, and that their course will not only be disapproved, but severely condemned."

☞John C. Calhoun, in 1842, thought Henry Clay's estimate of twenty five millions a year for the Government expenditures too high; and declared that seventeen millions were enough for an efficient administration. Now the expenses are five to six-fold the calculation of Mr. Calhoun.

☞The telegraphic dispatch dated Boston, May 6th, draws the curtain upon another pretty piece of Democratic swindling in the forgery of names to a petition to secure George B. Loring and G W. Pike offices under the Federal Government.

☞The magistrates' election, which came off last Saturday in different parts of the State, give thus far in their results the most cheering indications that the Opposition is well organized and that there is perfect unity of action.

☞Hon. William D Bishop, having been defeated for re-election to Congress, in Connecticut, has been pensioned upon the country by President Buchanan and appointed Commissioner of Patents.

To God, and God alone we bow.
Lebanon Democrat.

Couldn't you make a pretty bow to a handsome woman?

The Gazette is the largest, and we flatter ourselves best family paper in the West.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Don't you think you had better flatter almost anybody else than yourself?

☞The Louisville Courier may see, by the following paragraph from the New Albany Ledger, what its political friends over the river think of it for daring to take one right position:

The Vevay News, with very great *naiveté*, asks, "Does the Louisville Courier advocate both sides of every question?" This is a funny question, and we have but one answer to make to it. We remember it as a Whig, a Native American, an Emancipation, a Missouri Compromise, a Know-Nothing, an anti-Know Nothing, a Lecompton, a Democratic, and a fire-eating paper.

☞Appointments for debate between Mr. Magoffin and Mr. Bell:

Blandville, Ballard co., Friday, May 20.
Clinton, Hickman co., Saturday, May 21.
Hickman, Fulton co., Monday, May 23.
Mayfield, Graves co., Tuesday, May 24.
Murray, Calloway co., Wednesday, May 25.
Cadiz, Trigg co., Thursday, May 26.
Hopkinsville, Christian co., Friday, May 27.
Elkton, Todd co., Saturday, May 28.
Russellville, Logan co., Monday, May 30.
Franklin, Simpson co., Tuesday, May 31.
Scottsville, Allen co., Wednesday, June 1.
Bowling Green, Warren co., Thursday, June 2.
Morgantown, Butler co., Friday, June 3
Brownsville, Edmonson co., Saturday, June 4.
Glasgow, Barren co., Monday, June 6.
Burkesville, Cumberland co., Tuesday, June 7.
Albany, Clinton co., Wednesday, June 8.
Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, June 11.
Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 13.
Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

☞Alfred Allen, Opposition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Harrison, Pulaski co., Thursday, May 19.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Friday, May 20.
Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Monday, May 23.
London, Laurel co., Wednesday, May 25.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Friday, May 27.
Boston, Whitley co., Saturday, May 28.
Barbourville, Knox co., Monday, May 30.
Yellow Creek, Knox co., Tuesday, May 31.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Thursday, June 2.
John Lewis', Harlan co., Friday, June 3.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, June 6.
Hazard, Perry co., Wednesday, June 8.
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, June 13.
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, June 14.
Hazel Green, Morgan co., Thursday, June 16.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Friday, June 17.
Louisa, Lawrence co., Monday, June 20.
Trueman's, Lawrence co., Tuesday, June 21.
Grayson, Carter co., Thursday, June 23.
Old Town, Greenup co., Friday, June 24.
Greenupsburg, Greenup co., Saturday, June 25.
Vanceburg, Lewis co., Tuesday, June 28.
Tolesburg, Lewis co., Wednesday, June 29.
Lewisburg, Mason co., Thursday, June 30.
Maysville, Mason co., Friday, July 1.
Northtown, Bracken co., Monday, July 5.
Warsaw, Gallatin co., Wednesday, July 6.
Carrollton, Carroll co., Thursday, July 7.
Bedford, Trimble co., Friday, July 8.
New Castle, Henry co., Saturday, July 9.
Hour of speaking, 10 o'clock A. M.

His other appointments will be in the 1st District, which will be published in due time.

SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.—W. C. Anderson, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, will address the people at the following times and places.

Hon. J. S. Chrisman is invited and expected to be present:

Harrison, Pulaski county, Thursday, May 19.
Gaines', Pulaski county, Friday, May 20.
Mill Spring, Wayne county, Saturday, May 21.
Monticello, Wayne county, Monday, May 23.
South Fork, Wayne county, Tuesday, May 24
Slick Ford, Wayne county, Wednesday, May 25.
Phillips', Wayne county, Thursday, May 26.
Bell's (Otter Creek), Wayne county, Friday, May 27.
Hoskins' Mill, Clinton county, Saturday, May 28.
Seventy-Six, Clinton county, Monday, May 30.
Albany, Clinton county, Tuesday, May 31.
Ill Will (Thurman's), Clinton county, Wednesday, June 1.
Kettle Creek, Cumberland county, Thursday, June 2.
Lawson's, Cumberland county, Friday, June 3.
Burkesville, Cumberland county, Monday, June 6.

[By Telegraph to the New York Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Friday Night.

Senator Green, of Missouri, has suggested a compromise between the disagreeing factions of the Democracy, which meets the approval of President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, and which, it is expected, will unite the party. The Western Democracy insists on the reinstatement of Mr. Douglas as a regular member of the party.

Mr. Green proposes to drop all discussion upon intervention and non-intervention, as non-essential, and proposes also the withdrawal of all opposition to the admission of Kansas, whether as a free or as slave State, in the next Congress. These bases of accommodation are accepted by the Administration, and the breach between the factions of the Democracy is regarded as healed.

Gen. Cass has completely recovered from his indisposition, and has been actively occupied these two days in examining and answering dispatches from Nicaragua and Mexico.

The filling up of San Juan harbor is regarded as settling the Transit difficulties, and has given Mons. Bolly his gruel by closing up the outlet of his Canal.

INSPECTOR.

☞Among the subjects claiming the attention of the late meeting of the American Medical Association, was the establishment of Schools for Imbeciles. We are somewhat startled to learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the truth is becoming painfully apparent to those most conversant with the medical practice of that city, that either as the result of luxurious habits, excessive devotion to business pursuits, or some other cause or causes, cases of of idiocy are becoming more numerous, particularly among the well-to-do and respectable classes; and often where there is not actual idiocy there is a feeble mental and physical organization, verging very closely on that state. The Journal says the facts relating to this subject are such as entitle them to an earnest consideration, especially as we have so much evidence at command, serving to prove that imbeciles are easily susceptible of advancement, and need no longer be left to grope their way through life without any capacity for usefulness or enjoyment. A partial remedy will have been effected whenever labor and recreation are more rationally combined by individual members of society; but it is only applicable to sufferers already in existence, through the instrumentality of schools. The subject of the training of imbeciles is as yet very imperfectly understood, though it is doubtless receiving more attention now, throughout the country, than ever before. Few have even a rudimentary idea of what process of training their peculiar organization requires.

We have now in the United States four State institutions for imbeciles—one at Boston, Mass., one at Syracuse, N. Y., one at Germantown, Pa., and one at Columbus, Ohio. Besides, there are three private institutions, and others are in contemplation in Connecticut, Kentucky, and Illinois, where incipient movements have been made with this object. In Europe there are several large asylums for idiots, in a very flourishing condition. The most important is in London, and we observe from the published accounts of the anniversary proceedings, in London papers of the 12th ult., at which the Lord Mayor presided, that "the institution has been liberally supported, but the demands for relief were so great that its means were quite inadequate." There are now 279 inmates and additional accommodation is in preparation for 100 more. It was stated on the occasion referred to, that the experience of the last few years had completely set aside the doubts which were at first entertained as to whether it was possible to afford any relief to these unfortunate beings, and it was very gratifying to see the great improvement which had been effected in the condition of some of the patients. Upon the whole, the results of this institution had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

Such statements, considered in connection with facts which have transpired more immediately within our observation, should suffice to dispel all doubt as to the feasibility of rescuing a large number, to be found in every populous community, from their pitiable state. Left to themselves, these persons sink deeper and lower toward brutishness; they grow more stupid, violent, and ungovernable, until at last having become objects of terror and disgust to their kindred they are thrown upon the public charge. The Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble minded Youth, Dr. S. G. How, in his annual report for the present year, says, with reference to the experience already obtained by institutions of this character in the United States: "It proves that the majority can be arrested in that retrogression toward brutalism to which neglected idiots seem naturally prone; that they can be made to like order, cleanliness, and occupation, and to become docile, obedient, and affectionate, so that their lives shall be characterised by a predominance of the human over the animal part of their nature." The pupils of this school number sixty-three.

The "Pennsylvania Training School" is at Germantown. The present number of pupils is forty-seven, and there are applications for admissions from seventy-three others. The institution seems to be, in all respects, successful. A large, substantial, and completely fitted building is in course of erection for its occupancy. Dr. Parish, the Superintendent, says: "We stand firmly on the principle that there are many feeble-minded children who may be reclaimed, and that the condition of all may be ameliorated."

The New York Institution for Idiotic Children at Syracuse is one of the noblest and most promising charities of the State. It is liberally endowed and is placed under skillful management. From one of the trustees we learn that the largest number of pupils within its walls since its establishment in the fall of 1850 is 110, the present number, and the appropriation of $18,000 made by the last Legislature will provide means for increasing this number to 150. The number of applicants has been much larger than the means heretofore provided for their maintenance. A majority of the pupils are paying pupils, the remainder being beneficiaries of the State. The prospects by this institution are considered very flattering.

Besides the institution at Syracuse there is a private school for imbeciles, conducted by James B Richards in New York city, which is distinguished

WEEKLY JOURNAL

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle Co.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.

AUDITOR.
THOMAS S. PAGE of Franklin.

TREASURER.
DAUGHERTY WHITE, of Clay

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.
JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WM. F. EVANS, of Barren.

PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
DR. D. R. BAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR CONGRESS.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Henry.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

☞"The Opposition" is the title of a campaign paper, published jointly by the Banner and Patriot, at Nashville. It is devoted to documentary proof of the extravagance and corruption of the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan. It is engaged in a good work and we wish it success. The significance of its name to the purpose and the motives in which it originated are thus explained by it:

Opposition!

Opposition to the enormous and unnecessary increase of the public expenditures, and to the extravagances and corruptions practised under the existing Democratic rule.

Opposition to the policy of entrusting to the Executive the purse and the sword, as illustrated by the $30 000,000 bill and the recommendation by the President to Congress to transfer to him the war-making power in respect to Mexico and the Central American States.

Opposition to the monstrous project of a bank bankrupt law, which, together with other measures of Federal aggrandizement recommended and sanctioned by the present Administration, is the great hope to the root of State rights, and in comparison with the high toned Federalism of which the alien and sedition laws dwindle into utter insignificance.

Opposition to Presidential interference with the freedom of elections and the right of suffrage, as exemplified in the removal by Mr. Buchanan of his own appointees to office in Illinois, because they would not war upon a Senator of the United States of his own party for pursuing a course, as Senator, contrary to the wishes of the President.

Opposition to the national indulgence of a morbid and unhealthy appetite for territorial acquisition, which, losing sight of every principle of honor, justice, and sound policy, and at the imminent risk of war, would, by cunning and dishonest contrivances or open force if necessary, extend indefinitely the limits of the Republic, and absorb into our system incongruous populations, which, after years of trial, have conclusively shown their utter inability durably to establish and peaceably to live under a free representative government.

Opposition to the furtheragitation of the slavery question, as leading to no practical good to any portion of our country, but fraught with peril to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

Opposition to the division of the country into two sectional parties—which will be the inevitable result of the continued ascendency of the Democratic party in the Southern States.

Opposition to the fomenting of jealousies, dissensions, and heart burnings between different sections of our common country by misrepresenting the aims and opinions of the people of the different sections in regard to one another.

Opposition—determined, untiring opposition—to a dissolution of the Union, and to all parties, as such, which *cherish* and *uphold as leaders* men who are known to entertain the spirit of disunion in their hearts, or whose professions, doctrines, and acts manifestly tend to that result.

Opposition to *direct taxation*, which is openly advocated as a part of the Democratic party, and which would be the necessary and inevitable result of the carrying out of the Democratic doctrine of *free trade*—direct taxation and free trade being, in effect, one and the same thing.

Opposition to a continuance of the Democratic policy of giving away millions of acres of the public lands to the new States, and persistingly refusing to grant an acre to the *old* States.

Opposition to the borrowing of money and the creation of a public debt by the national government, in time of peace, to aid in carrying on its ordinary operations, without at the same time making due and adequate provision for its prompt redemption.

Opposition to the admission into this country of foreign paupers and criminals—to the voting at the polls by foreigners not naturalized—and to all evasion and violations of the naturalization laws.

Opposition, in fine, to modern Democracy, which is false in its name, insincere in its professions, destructive in its tendencies, unpatriotic in its purposes, and in its practices highly detrimental to the public good.

Opposition! It is, at this important conjuncture in our national and state affairs, a good name, a peculiarly appropriate name, a highly patriotic name for a party that would save the country from the blighting effects and the fatal consequences of a longer continuance of Democratic misrule.

Opposition! Under that name we shall conquer.

To your posts then, O, Whigs and Americans and patriotic men of all parties who are opposed to sectionalism, to disunionism, and to the extravagances and corruptions and *Federalism* which characterize the existing Democratic rule. "It is your country demands your aid."

☞"Occasional" writes to Forney's Press from Washington that nervous anxiety affects the mind administrative in relation to the existing complications of European affairs. Combinations are forming of powerful nations which, in case of success on their side, may attempt to dictate to us of the New World. The terrible truth that, in a moment of puerile anger, and to punish the free people of Berks county, who had spurned a false and unworthy representative, the Hon. John G. Jones was appointed to a post demanding the exercise of faculties of the highest order, does not in the least quiet its trepidation. Poor John. He drove a slow coach as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and now the avenging furies have again pounced upon him. Count Buol and the Count Cavour and Count Walewski and Lord Cowley, may talk of the Peace of Westphalia, and the leagues of the Powers to decide upon the European equilibrium, but they might, for any understanding on the part of the profound Glancy or any information and protection to us, attempt to reach his intellect through the lost language of the East. Alas! the statesman whose birthplace was the broad and deep flowing waters of the Conestoga river now finds his bed upon thorns and thistles.

☞The Elizabethtown Democrat gives "substantially and almost literally" the language used by John Young Brown, Esq., at a recent Democratic meeting held in that place, when he said:

We need no giant in intellect nor chief in strategy to lead our party in the Congressional district. It is here—A Stephen Douglas can win the field." Put up a man of the right stamp, no matter whether he be for or against the Democrat, its high mettle on his breast, and he can achieve a victory. Democrats are all men of feeling, honor, and sentiment, he will have as good, if not better, political principles than one who, having tried many and abandoned all the forms of party, is willing to run for office or nothing, and calls himself by the factious name of *Opposition!*

This is an honest confession that intellect is not necessary for a Democratic candidate so long as he is a firm party man. Well, as the fools are not all dead yet, Mr. Brown will find candidates as plenty as blackberries.

☞When Mr. Buchanan came third of a century since was in the minority, he did not consider it proper to brand opposition as faction. In Congress April 11, 1826, when he was speaking on the Panama mission, he says: "Do gentlemen expect to carry everything in this House which may be proposed by the Executive, merely by attempting to brand the opposition with the name of faction? I trust that such is not their intention. I feel certain if it be they will be disappointed." The sentiment is as applicable now as then, but Buchanan is now the Executive and hopes to carry all his own measures by denouncing the Opposition as factionists.

☞The National Era, the great central anti-slavery organ at Washington which sympathises with the cause of John Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, is in great hopes that "the Opposition in Kentucky will be utterly annihilated," because Joshua F Bell "insists that Congress is bound to protect slavery in the Territories!" Thus we find Democracy and Abolition, squatter sovereignty and non-intervention, the Louisville Courier and the Democrat, all in alliance and fraternal union favoring the election of Mr. Magoffin.

☞In a recent speech at Charlottesville, Virginia, the Hon A. H. H. Stuart showed that, instead of the Administration of Mr. Fillmore being responsible for the heavy outlays on the public buildings, the Democracy had departed from the plans and specifications then given for the works. Mr. Stuart said that a visit to Washington recently put him in possession of these facts; and that since he was Secretary of the Interior, the authorities were paying for the one item of flagging $1 50 per foot, which Stuart himself had bargained for at 8 cents the foot—a little increase to favorites of $2 35 per foot.

☞The Charleston Mercury we have no doubt re echoes the conservative feeling of the cotton, tobacco, and sugar growing States; when it says that the present Southern agitation of the African slave trade "is not only impracticable, but mischievous nonsense, because uselessly dividing and distracting the counsels of the South. It may be highly expedient that the South should have the African slave trade reopened, but it never can be legally done in this Union."

☞Mr. Giddings, the notorious abolitionist, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, has written a letter advising that all slave catchers in the non-slaveholding States be hung without judge or jury. The old man has evidently gone crazy.

☞A correspondent says that General Cass once made a positive engagement to join the Know Nothing Society. We don't believe it. We don't think that the "old Michigander" could ever have been "right on the goose."

☞Statistics in the current monthly number of Hunt's Magazine show not only that the balance of trade is largely against the United States, but that one-third of our commercial exchanges with Europe from the port of New York is made in specie. The Herald confirms this, and says that "in round numbers six millions of exports from New York, exclusive of specie, against twenty millions of imports, indicate a very high pressure of importations. It is an increase for the month of nine millions of imports against an increase of a little over half a million of exports as compared with the month of March, 1858. We are going ahead at this rate under a great spread of canvas; and there may be danger in it. The signs and the sounds of renewed prosperity come in from every side. We seem to be entering upon the flush times of 1836. But let all parties concerned remember the recusion of 1857."

This may be, in a great measure, mere speculation, for, as the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, "owing to the imperfect manner and the want of uniformity with which the returns of imports and exports are reported to the treasury, the state of trade during the last nine months of the fiscal year cannot be determined approximately, except by comparison and estimates. The imports at New York for the three quarters which ended on the 31st of March are stated at $160,199,221 of dutiable merchandise, and the exports for the same period at $41,720,476, exclusive of $24,962,264 in specie. By contrasting these ascertained results with those of the previous fiscal year, which expired on the 30th of June, 1858, some ideas may be formed of the condition of trade. The dutiable imports for the years 1857 58, at New York, were $187,208,207, and the domestic exports for the same time $83,403,564. It will be seen from these figures that the imports for the past nine months have exceeded those for the whole previous year by $12,991,014, while the domestic exports have fallen off in a still larger proportion. The commerce of New York is a standard for estimating that of the rest of the country, and from that basis every intelligent observer can draw his own conclusions. The present imports, though largely reduced from the aggregate of the year preceding the revulsion, are still wholly disproportioned to the exports. As a necessary consequence, the shipment of gold has already commenced in large sums to pay the difference, and to repeat the follies from which the country is just beginning to be extricated, after the severest financial prostration yet experienced in our whole history. We do not appear to have profited much by that costly instruction.

NEW COUNTERFEIT—*Dangerous Imitation.* — We are indebted to Dr. White, of White's Bank Note Reporter, for the following description of a new counterfeit *three dollar bill* on the Northern Bank of Kentucky—vignette—horse, boy, man gathering corn, &c; little girl on the left, whose face is very much distorted. The President's name, G. W Norton, is well imitated. It can be readily detected by observing the engraver's imprint at the top of the note. The letters are very irregular in size and badly formed.

We see it also stated that a $2 altered note purporting to be a true issue of the Taunton Bank, Taunton, Mass., has been detected at Phil-delphia. It is altered from the Thames Bank, Laurel, Indiana. This note is being altered to various banks throughout the Union, and all notes of this description should be refused.

We are informed that there is a calf on the farm of Mr. *Johnson*, in Fayette county, Ky., in the county, which has two *perfectly* formed heads. In other respects it has the appearance of an ordinary calf.

The Republicans of the North worship at the shrine of the Wilmot Proviso.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

And the editor of the Enquirer *voted for the Wilmot Proviso.* The Enquirer talks as glibly about the Wilmot Proviso as Gen. Cass has never voted for it.—*Lou. Courier.*

So it does, and you talk as glibly about abolitionism as if you didn't advocate it in Kentucky with all your might in 1849.

☞The last number of the New York Tribune has a telegraphic dispatch from Washington which gravely announces that Mr. Daniel E Sickles confesses that he intended to kill Mr. K y. Of course this most unexpected and startling announcation will create universal astonishment throughout the country.

The Baltimore Sun thinks that Mrs. Sickles intended marriage with Key, and did not hesitate to confess her criminality with him, in order to secure an opportunity for marrying him after Sickles should procure a divorce.

☞We see accounts of three or four cases of lynching on Feather river in California. Th—ography tells us of a Feather river and a Tar river, but the name of the California stream should be Tar and Feather.

☞Hon. H. S. Foote has declined being a candidate for Congress in the Vicksburg district.

☞Hon. Nimrod Strickland has at length announced himself as editor of the Pensylvanian. He professes unbounded confidence in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and promises it his hearty support, but at the same time holds the following language:

When are we to be consulted as an equal among the nations of the world? We answer: When the people of America find statesmanship from their leaders, and national views as prerequisites for the appointment to state offices; when they cease to heed the miserable wrangling of local politicians; when they enforce the naturalization enactments and sustain the National Executive; when they strengthen the Government at home and aid its policy abroad; when they back by the united will of the nation a President who stands before the world as their representative, recommending nothing which has not been matured by wise counsel, and which has a tendency to add to the dignity, power, and prosperity of the whole Union. When the American people are prepared to do all these things, then we shall be a nationality among the nations of the world, potential everywhere and prosperous at home—then we shall have a national platform for a national man to stand upon—not before. CINCINNATUS.

LOUISA STATION, April 28, 1859.

MESSRS. J. M HOCKADAY & Co.—*Dear Sirs:* We are in a very tight place here. On the road from the crossing down, we have five stations which are crammed full of men, moving on the road night and at the rate we are doing business we will soon have to cease. Pike's Peak has turned out to be a humbug, and the road is lined with starving men; and God knows that we have some difficulty to get to eat as long as we have it. I can't see a man lay down on the prairie and starve.

If you could do something to keep the poor deluded devils from coming on you would be doing a kindness to humanity. We will try and get through as well as possible, but lots of the poor fellows are bound to die. There are no provisions in the country, only what has been got in by the teamsters. The traders along the road have nothing in the way of provisions. They (the emigrants) have not attempted to *force* anything yet, but they are bound to do it if you do not give them something to eat.

Night before last fifteen Pawnee Indians came up here and stole thirty head of horses from the Coeyaw Village and camped at this station. So this morning eighty Cheyenne Braves mounted their war horses, started in pursuit and overtook Mr. Fawnee at Cold Water Station, eighteen miles below here, while they were at the station trying to sell or trade the ponies. They made the trip a one night quick, as George Akins, our station agent, shovels Mr. Pawnee out doors, and lets them settle their own affairs. Mr. Prairie style. The Cheyennes killed eleven of the Pawnee before they left.

Four of the latter are dangerously wounded, so to-night we are having a great time. The Coeyaws are having their celebrated dance, and we are all hands rejoicing over the victory. All there is wrong about it is there was not enough of the Pawnees to give them any kind of a fight, and all we grieve about is that we were not enough of Cheyennes killed. But we are thankful for small favors, and hope for more fights and both sides equally victorious. All right, we don't care which side whips. Go in boys.

The mail will be along to-night and I must close to go to the war dance. The blacksmith and wagon shops are both full of gentlemen from Pike's Peak, minus the gold, and are very glad to sleep on the shavings. Great old country this.

Yours truly, J. E. BROMLEY,
Route agent from Kearney to Laramie.
ADALADE, FALLON'S BLUFF,
April 29, 1859.

MESSRS. J. M. H. & Co:

* * * * * * *

I have found all my cattle that were lost. I have also found a double pickaxe and my hand bag. As soon as I can get through to Laramie I will give you report of all on the road.

I have been on the constant tramp for the last month. The Indians and the Cherry Creek emigration keeps us all busy to keep what we have.

We dare not leave our herds a minute for fear some of these hand-cart fellows, or some of those Mormon devils will run off the buildings with and leaves on the road to a foot, will steal our mules. Only for this, I'd have had my report in before this. You must excuse me. Everything here moves on admirably. BROMLEY.

CHICAGO, May 11.

The fire at Oshkosh last night is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it commenced burning in two places simultaneously. The wind was blowing briskly and the buildings were mostly frame. They burned so rapidly that in a little more than an hour six blocks were in flames. The Oshkosh and Winnebago hotels, the banking house of Kellogg & Co., and the Post-office were destroyed. The heaviest losers were Hutchinson & Co., hardware, $40 000; Boger & Hill, dry goods, $25,000 to $30,000; Carter and Hall, $15,000. Part of the property was insured, as the exposure was so great that no reliable company would assume risks except at very high rates. Nothing is left of the business portion of the town, except one grocery, one clothing store and one hotel.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Territorial overland mail routes between Neosho, Missouri, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, California, which were let to contractors last year, have been discontinued, to take effect from the 1st of July. The failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations for the Postoffice Department, the interruptions of the mails mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, and the consequent reduction of mail matter to a comparatively insignificant amount are the reasons for the discontinuance of the overland mail service.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.

Steamer Tennessee arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 8th and Mexican dates of the 1st. News unimportant. Routes was at Jalapa with 1000 men. He issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American mails. There was great confusion at the capitol. A change of Presidency was expected and an outbreak feared.

Miramon is trying to raise money in Europe on Church property. The Archbishop consented to mortgage.

Nicaragua, 2d.—News unimportant. Mons. Belly was trying to buy Congress. The English and French fleets were still in Sacrificios.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The failure of Jacob Little has created a decided sensation on the Stock Board. The amount of his liabilities is estimated at about two millions.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Paul Morphy, the chess king, who arrived yesterday in the Persia, played several games last evening at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, winning every game. He will remain in the city a month, and then proceed to New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, May 11.

The Opposition in the Tenth Congressional district have nominated John L. T. Sneed.

☞Now that the great tragedy is about to open on the stage of Europe, the dramatis personæ become of interest. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, was born in 1830, and ascended the throne in 1848 upon the abdication of his uncle. Victor Emanuel II, King of Sardinia, was born in 1820 and succeeded his father, Charles Albert, after his abdication in 1849. Napoleon III, Emperor of France, was born in 1808 and seized the imperial purple in 1852. Marshal Canrobert is the French Commander-in-Chief for Sardinia, well known in Algerian and Crimean campaigns, and some fifty years old. Baraguay d'Hilliers is commander of a grand division, and must be nearly ninety years of age. His diplomatic and political qualities were recognised by Napoleon I, with whom he served during the early French revolution and afterwards in all the Italian campaigns against Austria. Marshal Randon is another of the relics of the first empire, having been in the Russian invasion with Bonaparte. Gen. La Marmora, the commander of the Sardinian forces, commanded the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea with great credit. Count Cavour, the Sardinian prime minister, is a native of Piedmont, about fifty years of age. In 1846, when editor of the Risorgimento, a liberal journal, he first attracted political notice, and aided Charles Albert to establish his parliamentary system of government. He is a patriot and sagacious statesman, and under his guidance Sardinia has advanced rapidly and even claimed participation in the conferences of 1855 held by the great powers of Europe on the affairs of Turkey.

☞Having made inquiries as to the cause of the failure to deliver our papers at Coral Hill, we are convinced that the fault does not lie with the mail agents on the railroads, either Mr. Bickett on the Lebanon Branch, or Mr. Lowe on the Louisville and Nashville. The Coral Hill package goes by the way of Munfordsville, at the present termination of the latter road, and thence by stage. We learn that there has been no failure to deliver the mails promptly at either Lebanon or Munfordsville; but there have been no regular stages running from beyond Campbellsville on towards Glasgow since last fall, until within a few weeks, on account of the muddy roads, which rendered staging impracticable. At times the mails have been heavy, and the drivers generally took the locked mails forward on horseback, leaving the canvas pouches for papers behind, and worked them through as they could. We hope, therefore, that our subscribers on that part of the route will be more promptly served, now that we have pleasant weather, and the causes of delay are removed. And we should do injustice to Mr. Bickett were we not to relieve him fully from any imputation our former paragraph may have produced, for we have always found him courteous, attentive, and prompt in the discharge of his duties, and the Post Office Department has in him a most valuable agent.

☞The Westminster Review recently contained an article upon the "Morals of Trade" in England, in which the writer remarks: "To a terrible extent dishonesty is not an exceptional and temporary but a general and permanent element of our (English) mercantile system." He quotes as an illustration the announcements of "great reductions," "bankrupt stock," &c., adulterations of goods, habitual malpractice of wholesale houses deluding purchasers, not only in regard to quality but also in respect to quantity, such as a piece of calico which nominally measures thirty-six yards in length never actually measures more than thirty-one yards, and so on. Even in the manufacture of silk a peculiar dye is used to increase the weight; then there are false trade marks and many other kinds and degrees of cheating that are alluded to in the article, for all of which there is no remedy except a purified public opinion.

☞The effects of war in Europe upon the business interests of this country are beginning to be discussed. Dye's Wall Street Broker thinks capital will be in great demand in Europe to support the different armies, and if the various governments can make capitalists believe that their national existences will not be blotted out, perhaps they can get their loans negotiated. If they fail to do this, those having money to lend will send it across the water to us. If things take that turn, it will make money plenty in the United States. On the other hand, if the capitalists can be made satisfied that their loans will be secure, they will return large amounts of our securities, now held by them, to us for sale. This would make money very tight with us. At all events, we will find a good market for our agricultural productions, as those who fight will have to be fed.

☞The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 18th ult., arrived at St. Louis night before last. The news is unimportant. Gen. Denver, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senators Gwin and Brodrick, and the California Congressional delegation had arrived via Panama. Col. Hoffman's command had crossed to the rear bank of the Colorado and were advancing slowly to the Mohave country.

Gov. Whittaker, of Oregon, had called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet May 10th.

A large amount of gold dust had been received at Portland from the new diggings on Fraser river. A destructive fire occurred on the 5th at Steilacoom, in Washington Territory.

Poquiers had achieved new and important successes in Sonora.

☞The Frankfort Yeoman says the Courier, in assailing the doctrine of non intervention, is assailing not only the Democratic organization at Louisville and Democratic candidates of Kentucky, but also the identical position occupied by the Constitution, as it was recognized organ of Mr. Buchanan. The Courier will soon be considered as great a rebel as Forney's Press, although they differ, the poles apart, on the slavery question.

☞Francis L. Cleveland is the Opposition candidate for the Legislature in Breckinridge county and the Democrats of Owen have placed R. H. Hyde in nomination. Judge Reuben Brown refuses the use of his name as the Democratic candidate in Franklin.

☞The third annual exhibition of the Hardaresh, Union, and Hopkins Agricultural Association will take place on the grounds of the Society, near Henderson, commencing Tuesday, October 18th, and continuing four days.

☞Mr. J. Smart, of St. Paul, was recently prosecuted by a young widow for breach of promise. He settled the difficulty by marrying her. He made her Smart less she should *him.*

☞The Clark County Agricultural Society will hold their Stock Fair at Charle town, Ind., on the 26 h and 27th inst. It will of course attract the attention of stock raisers from Kentucky.

☞A. G. Rhea, Esq., the talented editor of the Russellville Herald, is the Opposition candidate for the State Senate in that district. Mr. R. will make an able legislator.

☞John H. Ford, Esq., is the Opposition candidate for the Legislature in Ohio county.

☞Ion says in his last letter to the Tan:

Bigham Young, as is stated by Gov. Cumming, in a letter to the President, has advised his people to remove. Lately he has made more definite overtures to the United States government on the subject. He values the Mormon property in Utah at thirty millions of dollars. It must be an exaggerated estimate. He is willing to sell all their fixed interests—everything not moveable—to the United States and retire from our limits. When the Mormons are gotten a little distant, they can be more easily and possibly be again visible there, but there is little probability that it will ever become the abode of a community of men.

(Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 11.

The Persia's news does not confirm the reported commencement of actual hostilities between Austria and Sardinia.

Official dispatches, dated on Friday, announce the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia.

Italy has raised the standard of Independence.

Private letters quote a decline in cotton for the week of ¼ to ⅜d., and holders being anxious to sell. Sales 7,000 bales.

France was about to prohibit the export of grain. This caused the excitement in the Liverpool market. Flour, for the week, advanced three shillings per barrel; hundred pounds, and Corn four shillings, closing firm.

Private letters state that the Persia brought out heavy orders for breadstuffs and provisions.

Bankers in London draw on London, except at a material increase in rates.

The Underwriters are waiting for decisive advices before issuing War policies.

Merchants hesitate about shipping to Trieste, for fear of an embargo.

A farther heavy decline took place in stocks to-day. In most shares the falling off was from one to two per cent. New York Central opened at 69¾. Illinois Central fell 2¼, and closed irregular. Missouri 6's closed at 84. Sellers were generally willing to make large concessions.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF HOGS.

PLEASANT PLAINS, ILL., May 5.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Much has been said of hog cholera, and we think it safe to state I suppose that it is some hog entirely new with the inhabitants of this part of Illinois. And as I know of no other name to style the unwelcome epidemic, I will call it cholera.

Last night I fed my hogs as usual; they all seemed to be feeding and doing well on pasture. I went to the pasture this morning about eight o'clock and found seven dead and many that were sick and dying. At two o'clock there were ninety dead, at twelve o'clock one hundred and nine. The average length of time they would live after taking it would be from fifteen to thirty minutes. All efforts to administer relief were in vain.

WILEY CRAFTON

The writer of the above is a farmer of this county, and his statement may be relied on as correct. We have never heard of such a havoc among hogs in this State before. If the epidemic be "hog cholera," and the disease should become general, it will prove most disastrous to the hog interests of the State.

Springfield Register, 9th

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES—*Remarkable Increase.*—The present month (March) is likely to prove the most buoyant in the immigration trade in the United States that has occurred for the past two years. Since the commencement of the month seventeen ships have been cleared by the government emigration officer at this port, having on board 6,750 emigrants, chiefly bound for New York. The numbers carried out in some of these vessels are truly formidable; for instance, the Constellation had on board 757 souls and the Emerald Isle 770 soul; the latter having sailed on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the total number 1,407 were legally done with 81 Scotch, while 4,640 were Irish, and 437 natives of other countries. The majority of the latter were Norwegians—302, chiefly Danes, having—with 242 English and 8 Scotch; total 737 Mormons—sailed in the William Tapscott for New York on the 11th inst. In addition to the above, the ships Great Western and Jeremiah Thomson, with about 1 000 passengers, sailed from the Mersey on Thursday, the 21 t, and before the close of the month upwards of 2,000 more are expected to embark; making the emigration to the United States upwards of 10 000 in one month. We may add that the master clipper White Star, belonging to Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Co m ers, has been chartered to convey passengers, and will sail in the early part of next month for New York.—*Liverpool Times.*

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

☞The Democratic organs are beginning to talk of the "preparatory work" to be done before the determination of the important question, who shall be the candidate of its party for the Presidency? The Journal of Commerce, which, with its sympathies for British manufacturers and its advocacy of British interests, has naturally worked its way up to the position of commanding influence with the Buchanan administration, tells us, that, although the date has not yet been fixed for the meeting of the Charleston convention, the fact that it is to be held at a point so far South will doubtless prompt the committee having the subject in charge to name an early day, when delegates will feel safe as regards health in visiting a Southern latitude. The Journal of Commerce objects to allowing State Legislatures to choose delegates, and prefers the agency of State conventions, because "delegates fresh from the people and representing every section of a State can with more fairness and accuracy than select representatives of the political sentiment than the announcements of "great reductions," "bankrupt stock," &c., adulterations of goods, habitual malpractice of wholesale houses deluding purchasers, not only in regard to quality but also in respect to quantity, such as a piece of calico which nominally measures thirty-six yards in length never actually measures more than thirty-one yards, and so on. Even in the manufacture of silk a peculiar dye is used to increase the weight; then there are false trade marks and many other kinds and degrees of cheating that are alluded to in the article, for all of which there is no remedy except a purified public opinion.

☞The effects of war in Europe upon the business interests of this country are beginning to be discussed. Dye's Wall Street Broker thinks capital will be in great demand in Europe to support the different armies, and if the various governments can make capitalists believe that their national existences will not be blotted out, perhaps they can get their loans negotiated. If they fail to do this, those having money to lend will send it across the water to us. If things take that turn, it will make money plenty in the United States. On the other hand, if the capitalists can be made satisfied that their loans will be secure, they will return large amounts of our securities, now held by them, to us for sale. This would make money very tight with us. At all events, we will find a good market for our agricultural productions, as those who fight will have to be fed.

☞The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 18th ult., arrived at St. Louis night before last. The news is unimportant. Gen. Denver, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senators Gwin and Brodrick, and the California Congressional delegation had arrived via Panama. Col. Hoffman's command had crossed to the rear bank of the Colorado and were advancing slowly to the Mohave country.

Gov. Whittaker, of Oregon, had called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet May 10th.

A large amount of gold dust had been received at Portland from the new diggings on Fraser river. A destructive fire occurred on the 5th at Steilacoom, in Washington Territory.

Poquiers had achieved new and important successes in Sonora.

☞The Frankfort Yeoman says that the Courier is assailing the doctrine of non intervention, is assailing not only the Democratic organization at Louisville and Democratic candidates of Kentucky, but also the identical position occupied by the Constitution, as it was recognized organ of Mr. Buchanan. The Courier will soon be considered as great a rebel as Forney's Press, although they differ, the poles apart, on the slavery question.

☞Francis L. Cleveland is the Opposition candidate for the Legislature in Breckinridge county and the Democrats of Owen have placed R. H. Hyde in nomination. Judge Reuben Brown refuses the use of his name as the Democratic candidate in Franklin.

☞The third annual exhibition of the Hardaresh, Union, and Hopkins Agricultural Association will take place on the grounds of the Society, near Henderson, commencing Tuesday, October 18th, and continuing four days.

☞Mr. J. Smart, of St. Paul, was recently prosecuted by a young widow for breach of promise. He settled the difficulty by marrying her. He made her Smart less she should *him.*

☞The Clark County Agricultural Society will hold their Stock Fair at Charle town, Ind., on the 26 h and 27th inst. It will of course attract the attention of stock raisers from Kentucky.

☞A. G. Rhea, Esq., the talented editor of the Russellville Herald, is the Opposition candidate for the State Senate in that district. Mr. R. will make an able legislator.

☞John H. Ford, Esq., is the Opposition candidate for the Legislature in Ohio county.

☞Ion says in his last letter to the Tan:

Bigham Young, as is stated by Gov. Cumming, in a letter to the President, has advised his people to remove. Lately he has made more definite overtures to the United States government on the subject. He values the Mormon property in Utah at thirty millions of dollars. It must be an exaggerated estimate. He is willing to sell all their fixed interests—everything not moveable—to the United States and retire from our limits. When the Mormons are gotten a little distant, they can be more easily and possibly be again visible there, but there is little probability that it will ever become the abode of a community of men.

(Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 11.

The Persia's news does not confirm the reported commencement of actual hostilities between Austria and Sardinia.

Official dispatches, dated on Friday, announce the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia.

Italy has raised the standard of Independence.

Private letters quote a decline in cotton for the week of ¼ to ⅜d., and holders being anxious to sell. Sales 7,000 bales.

France was about to prohibit the export of grain. This caused the excitement in the Liverpool market. Flour, for the week, advanced three shillings per barrel; hundred pounds, and Corn four shillings, closing firm.

Private letters state that the Persia brought out heavy orders for breadstuffs and provisions.

Bankers in London draw on London, except at a material increase in rates.

The Underwriters are waiting for decisive advices before issuing War policies.

Merchants hesitate about shipping to Trieste, for fear of an embargo.

A farther heavy decline took place in stocks to-day. In most shares the falling off was from one to two per cent. New York Central closed at 69¾. Illinois Central fell 2¼, and closed irregular. Missouri 6's closed at 84. Sellers were generally willing to make large concessions.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF HOGS.

PLEASANT PLAINS, ILL., May 5.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Much has been said of hog cholera, and we think it safe to state I suppose that it is some hog entirely new with the inhabitants of this part of Illinois. And as I know of no other name to style the unwelcome epidemic, I will call it cholera.

Last night I fed my hogs as usual; they all seemed to be feeding and doing well on pasture. I went to the pasture this morning about eight o'clock and found seven dead and many that were sick and dying. At two o'clock there were ninety dead, at twelve o'clock one hundred and nine. The average length of time they would live after taking it would be from fifteen to thirty minutes. All efforts to administer relief were in vain.

WILEY CRAFTON

The writer of the above is a farmer of this county, and his statement may be relied on as correct. We have never heard of such a havoc among hogs in this State before. If the epidemic be "hog cholera," and the disease should become general, it will prove most disastrous to the hog interests of the State.

Springfield Register, 9th

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES—*Remarkable Increase.*—The present month (March) is likely to prove the most buoyant in the immigration trade in the United States that has occurred for the past two years. Since the commencement of the month seventeen ships have been cleared by the government emigration officer at this port, having on board 6,750 emigrants, chiefly bound for New York. The numbers carried out in some of these vessels are truly formidable; for instance, the Constellation had on board 757 souls and the Emerald Isle 770 soul; the latter having sailed on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the total number 1,407 were legally done with 81 Scotch, while 4,640 were Irish, and 437 natives of other countries. The majority of the latter were Norwegians—302, chiefly Danes, having—with 242 English and 8 Scotch; total 737 Mormons—sailed in the William Tapscott for New York on the 11th inst. In addition to the above, the ships Great Western and Jeremiah Thomson, with about 1 000 passengers, sailed from the Mersey on Thursday, the 21 t, and before the close of the month upwards of 2,000 more are expected to embark; making the emigration to the United States upwards of 10 000 in one month. We may add that the master clipper White Star, belonging to Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers, has been chartered to convey passengers, and will sail in the early part of next month for New York.—*Liverpool Times.*

☞The President's Mexican policy fares like his policy in relation to other matters. Time holds it up to ridicule. Mr. Buchanan's statesmanship absolutely won't do in any particular. It is a total failure. The latest news from Mexico, as the Providence Journal says justly, has quite damaged the plan which it is supposed the Administration had formed for the acquisition of the two Northern provinces of that unhappy republic; and filibustering, and possibly war, must be relied upon to accomplish the territorial acquisition which had seemed to be within our reach by no worse means than a palpable violation of the interests of our own country and of the constitution of Mexico. The friendship of this country for Juarez, and the hasty recognition of his government by our Minister, which were relied upon to greatly strengthen him, would seem to have produced the contrary effect. The people of Mexico, however much they are broken down and humiliated, have a strong sentiment for preserving the integrity of the national territory, deeply as that sentiment has been wounded by the successive surrenders of large provinces to the United States. They believe, and with good reason, that the friendship of our government was only to be purchased by measures quite inconsistent with this policy, that all our favors were to be paid for in land, and they distrusted the man whom we recognised and the administration which he supported.

The government of Miramon is that of the Church and is bitterly hostile to the United States; and it would not be strange if it should speedily afford to our Administration the pretext, of which it is so ready to take advantage, for occupying Sonora. An occupation, once established, would not be surrendered, and the practical annexation to the United States would date from it. We apprehend, however, that the cession of territory, on whatever pretext, would not be likely to meet with a more determined opposition than would its surrender by the President. The constitution of Mexico expressly forbids the alienation of the national territory, and the act would only be submitted to through compulsion. The only difference between taking it from Miramon without his consent, and from Juarez with his consent, would be between force and fraud; and, as we conclude that the Administration is ready for either, we look for the speedy incorporation of Sonora and Chihuahua into the Union.

But if the Administration, dismissing the impatient desire to anticipate the march of manifest destiny rising above the demands of its filibustering adherents in the South, would take a broad and truly national view of our relations with Mexico, it might inaugurate a policy which would be for the equal benefit of both countries. If Juarez should finally succeed, and we force him to cede to us territory which we do not need and are sure to have before we shall need it, it will be likely to overthrow him, and will be certain to degrade him and to weaken him at home.

Our true policy in such case would be to take advantage of his friendship and of our influence in Mexico to place our trade with that country on a better footing, to remove the restrictions upon our commerce, to introduce our manufactures, and to bind the two countries together by the ties of mutual interest. Make the United States respected and beloved instead of being feared and detested.

The same general policy that we ought to adopt in Mexico is open to us in all the States of the American continent. There should be but one sort of a continental policy, of which our Government should be the acknowledged and respected head. If proper men were sent to represent us at these Governments, and if a course of conduct, kind, conciliatory, liberal, and firm were adopted towards them, this might be accomplished. The States of Central America were always inclined towards us, and animated by the most friendly and admiring sentiments till they were alarmed by our filibusters and the evident support which the predatory expeditions against them received from a public opinion that the administration took little pains to rebuke. The good feeling of the South American republics was illustrated by the reception of Mr. Bowlin, Mexico, that has suffered so deeply and that has been ruled so badly, would be the least impressible to a change of policy and to the substitution of good offices for aggression. But even she would not long resist the policy that we have indicated. There is about as much hope that it will be adopted as there is that the laws against the slave trade will be vindicated, or that the promises of the Cincinnati Convention will be kept.

It is unnecessary to add after this that the Mexican champion of Mr. Buchanan's statesmanship is by no means the least dispirited of the catalogue.

Is it possible that the citizens of Kentucky who know true statesmanship from false and who themselves have furnished to the nation so many high and bright examples of the truest will next August record their approval of the statesmanship of James Buchanan by electing the candidates who represent it? No; it is not possible. The shades of illustrious Kentuckians forbid it.

☞The Opposition Congressional Convention for the Eighth district will meet in Lexington next Wednesday. It is important that there should be a full expression of opinion from every county in the district, and that such united and harmonious action should be taken as will insure the redemption of the Ashland District from the pollution of Locofocoism. We should be much gratified to hear of large and enthusiastic delegations from every section that will come together determined to act for the common good

AUSTRIA'S STRENGTH.—From statistics which reach us through a French channel, we find that the military strength of Austria in time of peace is represented by 400,000 men, and in time of war by 750,000 men. The Austrian Navy, which is of very recent creation, is composed of 135 vessels, armed with 835 guns, and manned by 8000 seamen.

☞The editor of the Democrat (in all simplicity) says the following re paltative word for Mr. Magoffin:

The Opposition think they have involved our candidate for Governor in a great absurdity. He admits that Congress has the power to protect slavery, and that it is the duty of that body to do it, but he is opposed to the interference of Congress with the subject. They have got a piece of logic on the point, and reduce our candidate to an absurdity, as they suppose. *"It is the duty of Congress not to do its duty,"* is Mr. Magoffin's position, they say, and then they laugh and think it very funny. They flatter themselves they are smart, when they are only silly. After you get done with your bluster and giggle over your big words we want you to answer us one question, Mr. Opposition: Suppose you had been robbed of some of your property under cover of law; suppose that you knew that a court had the power to punish you for a trespass, moreover, that it was its duty to do so; but suppose you also knew that if you appealed to that court, the wrong would be ratified and confirmed, but that you would also be robbed of the costs of the appeal; how would you make the appeal, or would you resist it?

Now, we shall allow Senator Brown, of Mississippi, a distinguished Democratic authority, to answer this brilliant question. In the debate on Hale's amendment just before the expiration of the late Congress, Senator Brown spoke to this point as follows:

I have heard it said, Mr. President, that when we come here with a bill asking protection for our slave property in the Territories, the dominant party of the North will take issue with us, and ask us to abolish slavery in the Territories. Impotent threat! Impotent appeal to cowardly fears! Have you any higher right to abolish slavery, because I seek protection for it, than I have to abolish it because it has no protection? Does the mere fact of my coming and asking for my constitutional rights open the door to you to destroy my rights? Suppose the Senator from Massachusetts, who represents large and important commercial interest, a very important commercial marine, should come and ask you to amend and fortify your laws in reference to the coastwise trade; and should tell you that there were pirates in the Gulf, seizing his ships, plundering the cargoes, and murdering the crews, scuttling the vessels; and suppose he came with a bill asking protection; I want to know if that would confer upon you any right to turn pirate yourselves, scuttle his ship, murder the crew, and steal the cargo? No, sir. If it were a case fairly stated and honestly foretold, you might say, "the obligation is upon us to give adequate and sufficient protection to this property, and we will do it by the naval and military power of the Government, and have it, sir, less right to demand protection for my slave property in the Territories? and ought I to be content to take less? If I come and ask you to discharge your constitutional obligation, can you say more than pirate in my case than you could turn pirate on the case of the Senator from Massachusetts? The obligation to protect is one thing; the power to destroy is altogether a different thing. Then, sir, I say again, that, if you come and demand protection for our slave property, you will take the converse of the proposition, and pass anti-slavery laws, passes me as the idle wind. IT IS NOT WORTH THE WHILE; and it would degrade the character of the MEANEST PERSON IN THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

This is equally indignant and unanswerable. We beg our neighbor of the Democrat to put it in his pipe and smoke it.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. H. STUART.

At the great ratification meeting in Richmond, on the night of March 7th, the following letter from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was read:

STAUNTON, March 5, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to participate in the meeting to be held in Richmond, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations recently made by the convention of Whigs and Americans of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. Those nominations meet my cordial approbation; and I regret that I cannot be present to express in person the many reasons why I think they should be confirmed by the people of Virginia at the polls.

With regard to the Democratic candidates, I should have but little to say. I have known Mr. Letcher from his boyhood, and I find a real pleasure in bearing testimony to his high character for integrity, and all the qualities which adorn the character of a private gentleman. As such I should delight to honor him. But, standing as he does the representative man of a political party which has, in my judgme t, done so much to injure the best interests of the country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mi chievous career, will be sure to bring upon us a till more serious calamities, by paralyzing the business of the people, alienating one section of the country from the other, endangering the stability of our time honored and time hallowed national reputation in the eyes of the civilized world, I feel bound, by every consideration of public duty, to oppose his election by all fair and honorable means.

I regard the present contest as but the initiative step to the great struggle of 1860. It will show whether the people of Virginia are loyal to the principles of their fathers and prize highly and appreciate the blessings of our glorious Union. It will make known to the whole country whether they are prepared to retake and discard from the public councils those sectional and selfish agitators, parties or sects and to secure for themselves the high places in our Government, have not disdained to stoop to all the artifices of the demagogue; to trample under foot all the principles of public faith and honor; to array section against section, and to excite the most alarming assumptions of Federal authority; to pander to the most mischievous sectional prejudices; and at taught the solemn admonitions of Washington; to squander the public treasure with a prodigacy unknown to the better days of the Republic; to startle the public with exhibitions of corruption in high places revolting to every sentiment of honesty; and, finally, to have familiarized the danger of a dissolution of that Confederacy which is the palladium of our liberties at home and the surest safeguard against aggression from abroad.

The time has arrived for the people to pause and reflect on the present condition of the country and patriotically call the party which have been instrumental in bringing it upon the verge of ruin to stop, ing is at hand. The days of the Democracy, I trust, are numbered. To quote the language of a distinguished Senator, now of the other day in reference to the ambiguous platform of Democracy, Virginia desires "neither to cheat nor be cheated." Heaven knows she has been cheated long enough! She is now prepared to look the dangers which beset her squarely in the face. The rising enthusiasm and numbers of the late Opposition convention show that she has aroused from her lethargy and is ready to take a new observation to ascertain how far she has drifted from the moorings of the fathers, and the lofty fame and duty to her confederate sisters require her to steer.

It is obvious to the most superficial observer that under the usages of the Federal Government, which has become divided into two great sectional parties, which are fast pushing us to the verge of a dissolution of the Union. Living right of all the great industrial interests of the country cannot be secured to be the exclusive guardian of the peculiar institution of the South, the Democracy has adopted as its cardinal measure the acquisition of Cuba, *per fas aut nefas*; the seizure of the Mexican States, the South African slave trade; the seizure of Sonora and Chihuahua by force of arms; and the invasion and occupation by lawless marauders of the territory of five of our best defenseless neighbors of Central America.

At home we find the same party, at one session of Congress, repealing that great measure of pacification—the Missouri Compromise line—and, at the next session, passing a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union with a constitution which fastens upon her a private institution, which she repudiated by a majority of nine to one of her people, and which the Republican party of the country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mischievous career, will be sure to bring upon us still

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

EMINENCE FAIR.—The next exhibition of the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Eminence, will commence on the third Tuesday of September. The officers of the Association are: Rob't Mallory, of Oldham, President; Orville Ford, of Henry, Vice President; William B. Wilson, of Henry, Secretary; and Newton Bright, of Shelby, Treasurer.

GRAND UPON THE COTTON FIELDS IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican says 1344 tons guano have been transported to the interior of that State over the railroads for the four months ending 31st March. The Republican says the older portions of Georgia are more thrifty and productive at this time than they were twenty years ago.

☞How distressingly truthful is the following description of "How they Farm in these Parts," drawn by M. E. C. in the Ohio Farmer. We have not for sometime seen a description that will apply so well to almost all other parts of our whole country as well as to the locale of the Ohio writer. We frequently pass a meadow with quite a flock of sheep roaming "about seeking" something to devour, but, judging from appearances, not finding much, as the whole field now, May 4th, looks precisely as it did in February; yet this field will no doubt be mown for hay, and, if the season should be a little dry, what complaints will be made against the season; such is human nature:

How they Farm in these Parts. — Gentlemen farmers, if you will listen to me, I will tell you something about how the farmers manage things around here where I live. The first point I shall notice is the way they serve their meadows. As soon as the grass gets a little start, after being mown, the stock are turned on, and run all winter, to trample the sod in by ground, and crop the grass off so short that there is nothing left to protect the roots against the frost; and the constant freezing and thawing kills about half of the grass, and the remainder is fed off in the spring, till within four or five weeks of the time for mowing. Then such farmers grumble because they do not get a good crop, and say "grass will not grow in this country, for the winters are so cold that it gets killed out." Half of our farmers, in this neighborhood, serve their meadows in this very way. One of my neighbors, one more thrifty than the rest, once had part of his meadow last year all winter, and did not turn his stock off till within three or four weeks of the time he mowed the grass; and what kind of a crop do you suppose he got? The meadow was a good bottom land, and capable of producing two and a half tons of good hay to the acre. Well, he got just about half a ton to the acre—hardly enough to pay for cutting it.

Now which do you think pays the best, pasturing your meadows all the fall and spring and getting one-fifth of a crop, or keeping the stock off and getting a whole crop?

In the second place I shall notice the process by which such farmers pretend to keep their ground in a growing condition, or, as they call it, "giving the land rest." Yes, and they "rest" it with a three years' rest. The process is something after this fashion: They keep their ground plowed up, and raise crops four or five years; the last crop generally taken off is wheat, the ground is left without any grass seed being sown upon it. As soon as the wheat is removed, the stock are turned in the field to eat what is left; so that in the spring the ground is bare. In this condition it is used for a pasture two or three years, producing about one-tenth as much grass, and that of an inferior quality, as it would do if it were seeded with timothy or clover; and during all this time the land produces not a single crop in fact becoming poorer every day, when it might just as well produce pasture enough for ten head of cattle as for one, while the land would be better off in the end. Every sensible farmer knows that land should never be covered with weeds than to be bare for the sun to burn and bake it as hard as a brick.

M. E. C.

MIXED HUSBANDRY.—Mixed husbandry, as a system, is objected to, because it militates against the theory of a "division of labor." Let every one, say the advocates of this theory, bend his energies towards a single point—cultivate that which he can cultivate best, and exchange his surplus for such other commodities as he may want. This is good doctrine in the main; but it will not do to be manufactory. The blacksmith had better stick to his bellows and fire when a wagon, buy it of the wagon maker; but no such degrees of skill are requisite in each of the simple avocations of the husbandman. A good common sense, aided by the experience which he rapidly acquires, fits him for the whole round of his duties. But it is said that much time is frittered away in the constant change from one description of labor to another. There is, perhaps, some truth in the objection, but this change, according to my taste, adds to our enjoyment, by introducing a pleasing variety into our routine of labor. This, and the pleasure of being surrounded by so many agreeable objects, constitutes to my mind one decided argument in favor of mixed husbandry. We farm it not only to make money, but to make ourselves happy. A variety of pursuits, no one of them carried to excess a drudgery, are enjoyed as pastimes. We go forth, and we are gladdened with a scene, not resounding to the stern sublimities of nature, but glowing in the beauty of milder scenes—an orchard stretching away in the vale—the wood fringed uplands—the intervales tesselated with fields of various colored crops, in every stage of vegetation—yonder hill side dotted with sheep—and the pastures crowded to bursting with kine, neither do we pass contemptuously over yo the field of clover filled with luxuriating swine, and even the gay colored poultry, the cock with his noisy harem, add to the general acclimation of the scene.

A well regulated farm, where the mixed system is adopted, is a little independent nation (with a government strictly patriarchal) of itself. With the exception of some few "imported articles" from the shelves of the merchants, and the calling in of the mechanic's skill to manufacture its raw material, it contains within itself the elements of support, the true sinecure and unalienated heredity. I do not speak of course of lands which will admit of the introduction of such a system. Some, I admit will not. There are those, for instance, well adapted to the raising, which would not be rich enough to pay for the tilling. But if good for dairying, they would, in all probability, be also good for wool-growing, grazing, etc. Now I would not recommend the man who farms on a large scale to attempt the cultivation of wheat, but I would say to him, allow those branches that your lands are best adapted to, but go on as far as possible towards rendering your farm independent of the world, and placing yourself above the reach of those contingencies which any one branch is always subject to." This I conceive to be the proper distinction—the true rule of agricultural action for the man whose means require them to go on the safe side.—*Trans. Farmer.*

CULTURE OF THE CUCUMBER.—The time has arrived for planting cucumber seeds, to supply the pickles for winter use. A writer in the Ohio Farmer describes this method of planting, which may be of advantage. He says:

Last spring a friend of mine and myself were planting cucumbers at the same time. I will make, says my friend, as is usual in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the surface of the ground. Observing I had no hills ground, he asked me how you how to raise cucumbers." Never having much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed to his proposition. He commenced by making holes in the earth, the distance of a rod apart for the hills, that would hold about a peck—he then filled them with dry leached ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seeds were then planted as usual, and the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of any thing but a loss of seed, labor, and soil. But imagine my astonishment, (perhaps disappointment,) when season was over known, and almost a universal failure of the season. Its foliage is not very abundant, consequently its fruit bearing should be moderated by thinning, and its treatment should be that of a garden rather than an open vine yard variety. It is a mid new, and not fully tested out of the garden, in which it originated, and requires time to enable it to take rank as the American Chasselas.

Hartford Prid'ge.—At a meeting of the Pomological Society, held at Rochester, in 1856, I spoke somewhat in praise of this grape, and run all winter, to trample the sod in by ground, and crop the grass off so short that there is nothing left to protect the roots against the frost; and the constant freezing and thawing kills about half of the grass, and the remainder is fed off in the spring, till within four or five weeks of the time for mowing. Then such farmers grumble because they do not get a good crop, and say "grass will not grow in this country, for the winters are so cold that it gets killed out." Half of our farmers, in this neighborhood, serve their meadows in this very way. One of my neighbors, one more thrifty than the rest, once had part of his meadow last year all winter, and did not turn his stock off till within three or four weeks of the time he mowed the grass; and what kind of a crop do you suppose he got? The meadow was a good bottom land, and capable of producing two and a half tons of good hay to the acre. Well, he got just about half a ton to the acre—hardly enough to pay for cutting it.

Now which do you think pays the best, pasturing your meadows all the fall and spring and getting one-fifth of a crop, or keeping the stock off and getting a whole crop?

In the second place I shall notice the process by which such farmers pretend to keep their ground in a growing condition, or, as they call it, "giving the land rest." Yes, and they "rest" it with a three years' rest. The process is something after this fashion: They keep their ground plowed up, and raise crops four or five years; the last crop generally taken off is wheat, the ground is left without any grass seed being sown upon it. As soon as the wheat is removed, the stock are turned in the field to eat what is left; so that in the spring the ground is bare. In this condition it is used for a pasture two or three years, producing about one-tenth as much grass, and that of an inferior quality, as it would do if it were seeded with timothy or clover; and during all this time the land produces not a single crop in fact becoming poorer every day, when it might just as well produce pasture enough for ten head of cattle as for one, while the land would be better off in the end. Every sensible farmer knows that land should never be covered with weeds than to be bare for the sun to burn and bake it as hard as a brick.

M. E. C.

MIXED HUSBANDRY.—Mixed husbandry, as a system, is objected to, because it militates against the theory of a "division of labor." Let every one, say the advocates of this theory, bend his energies towards a single point—cultivate that which he can cultivate best, and exchange his surplus for such other commodities as he may want. This is good doctrine in the main; but it will not do to be manufactory. The blacksmith had better stick to his bellows and fire when a wagon, buy it of the wagon maker; but no such degrees of skill are requisite in each of the simple avocations of the husbandman. A good common sense, aided by the experience which he rapidly acquires, fits him for the whole round of his duties. But it is said that much time is frittered away in the constant change from one description of labor to another. There is, perhaps, some truth in the objection, but this change, according to my taste, adds to our enjoyment, by introducing a pleasing variety into our routine of labor. This, and the pleasure of being surrounded by so many agreeable objects, constitutes to my mind one decided argument in favor of mixed husbandry. We farm it not only to make money, but to make ourselves happy. A variety of pursuits, no one of them carried to excess a drudgery, are enjoyed as pastimes. We go forth, and we are gladdened with a scene, not resounding to the stern sublimities of nature, but glowing in the beauty of milder scenes—an orchard stretching away in the vale—the wood fringed uplands—the intervales tesselated with fields of various colored crops, in every stage of vegetation—yonder hill side dotted with sheep—and the pastures crowded to bursting with kine, neither do we pass contemptuously over yo the field of clover filled with luxuriating swine, and even the gay colored poultry, the cock with his noisy harem, add to the general acclimation of the scene.

A well regulated farm, where the mixed system is adopted, is a little independent nation (with a government strictly patriarchal) of itself. With the exception of some few "imported articles" from the shelves of the merchants, and the calling in of the mechanic's skill to manufacture its raw material, it contains within itself the elements of support, the true sinecure and unalienated heredity. I do not speak of course of lands which will admit of the introduction of such a system. Some, I admit will not. There are those, for instance, well adapted to the raising, which would not be rich enough to pay for the tilling. But if good for dairying, they would, in all probability, be also good for wool-growing, grazing, etc. Now I would not recommend the man who farms on a large scale to attempt the cultivation of wheat, but I would say to him, allow those branches that your lands are best adapted to, but go on as far as possible towards rendering your farm independent of the world, and placing yourself above the reach of those contingencies which any one branch is always subject to." This I conceive to be the proper distinction—the true rule of agricultural action for the man whose means require them to go on the safe side.—*Trans. Farmer.*

TO PREVENT YELLOW BUGS ON VINES.—Experiments and observations made during the current season in regard to this matter have greatly strengthened our conviction that the only true way of preventing bugs on vines which may be relied upon with certainty, and which, it would not be presumptuous, therefore, to pronounce superior to any others which have hitherto been proposed. The two effectual methods to which we allude are: 1. The employment of a box with an impenetrable cover of glass or of muslin, or some similar material; and 2. The use of tarred paper. The muslin cover, which seem to act by being offensive to the organs of the bugs infesting vines,

Both of these methods have proved effectual in numberless instances, and we have known of no instances of failure. By the first method, the bugs are entirely excluded. The covering of glass over a box made to receive a pane of 8 by 10, or of any other size, larger or smaller, of course prevents the access of the bugs. A covering of muslin is, however, preferable, as the glass excludes air, rain, and dews, as well as bugs, and creates too much heat within the box when the sun shines upon it, and covered with any thin fabric such as we have named, common cotton cloth being sometimes found thin enough for the purpose, will exclude the bugs just as effectually as the more costly glass, while it admits air, mois ure, &c., to the plants.

The other method of whose efficacy we have had some additional evidence during the present season, consists in the employment of tarred paper as a most offensive odor in the near neighborhood of the vines intended to be protected. We have known a case in which melon, cucumber, squash (and we think also cabbage) plants were entirely protected by making a little ditch or canal around the hills, and filling them every night and morning with fluid from a trough into which the droppings from the cow yards got every day, and rain and water added sufficient to dilute and dissolve, so as to fit it for the purpose for which the fluid was to be used. We have heard of a similar result from the solution of guano.

We have been induced to notice this subject at present by the publication in a late number of the Ohio Farmer of an item of experience going to confirm the efficacy by way of the last named method of prevention, viz: by offensive odors. (If any one should say that this is not the appropriate season of the year for such information, we would say lay it away in your memory until wanted, for it will then come to the Farmer's information is this: A Mr. Brown, of Wyandot county, Ohio, as soon as the bugs made their appearance, cut up the tops from set or old onions and placed them under the hills of a row of vines for successive evenings, and thus got rid of these destructionists.

On this supposition that onions will act in the same way in other forms, it has been proposed to set an onion in each hill, and to plant the seeds around the onion. The tops being mashed, it is thought, will expel the bugs.—*Country Gentleman.*

CHARLES DOWNING ON THE NEW GRAPES.—The following remarks by Mr. Chas. Downing on the new varieties of the grapevine, is extracted from the last number of the Horticulturist, and contain a candid estimate of the different sorts:

Delaware.—It is not a feeble grower and so unproductive as has been represented, as a few statistics will show. My own vine, without any extra cultivation, has made a fine growth, well ripened wood, and presented a mass of thoroughly ripened fruit, such as is seldom seen on any other native variety of the same sap; but before I counted the bunches they were stolen and the loss keenly felt. My adjoining neighbor has a vine of four years old, which has borne this season 70 bunches of well ripened fruit, proving very sati-factory, and $100 was offered for the vine, but refused. Another neighbor, on a vine of five years of age, with 20 shoots, averaging ten feet in length, has 60 bunches, that for size and beauty were a sight worth going many miles to see. And the adjoining neighbor has vines commencing to bear freely, and last fall he showed his opinion of the grape, and his regard for a most interesting family of children, by purchasing fifty more Delaware vines for his family use; they were good vines and well treated, and under such management never disappoint the grower. Of the quality of its fruit, all who became acquainted with it speak of it in the highest praise; it is sugary, aromatic, and refreshing, and never cloys.

Diana.—Of the Diana it would seem superfluous to speak; still its character is often misunderstood, and I: is often called a feeble grower; whereas it is one of the most vigorous; and that, with its disposition to early overbearing, is its chief fault. From a good stock its bunches and berries, even at the first bearing, are large, but the fruit improves greatly in size and quality, and gains much in earliness as the vines acquire age. It begins to color, and be very good to eat almost as early as the Delaware, but does not, like that, hasten to full maturity; on the deep, rich, dry soil in which it delights it will continue to improve to the end of our longest and driest seasons, when its fine qualities will surprise those who have only been acquainted with Isabella and Catawba. Both this and the Delaware must still be regarded as in the progressive state, each season more fully developing their superior qualities; and the past and present season, so unfavorable for developing the flavor of grapes, has afforded us this test to place them in the highest rank.

The Herbemont has been long known and highly prized at the South, particularly in Georgia and Carolina, but in very little known north of Delaware, although forty miles north of New York it has done well the two past unfavorable seasons; and a vine in Newburgh, in a sheltered yard, has not failed for years of giving most abundant crops of delicious, spicy fruit whose berries are bags of sweet wine. The Herbemont, besides giving excellent fruit, is valuable for ornamental purposes, being to equal in vigor, and beautiful in its wood and foliage. It needs protection in winter, and will not generally ripen its fruit in the open ground north of New York, except in sheltered situations. In consequence of its greater vigor, it requires more room than other varieties.

Anna.—I am now inclined to say a few words respecting one that is not yet fully before the public; I refer to the Anna; and it might properly be called the Anna Muscat, as the flavor reminds one of the Muscat of Alexandria. It fruited for the first time while my late brother was living, who thought highly of it, as well for its high flavor as for its beauty and color. The vine was purchased and removed, and, like the removal of most old vines, did not succeed well, giving but good fruit and not very healthy wood. I observed its progress during the past few years with interest. The vines that have been grown from it are vigorous and healthy in habit, much like Catawba, but with a thicker and more finely finished leaf, which enables it, better than any other except Delaware, to resist mildew. It all-o ripens its wood early, and has so far proved perfectly hardy. Its bunches and berries are very handsome arcma. It ripens fully as early as the Isabella; but, like the Catawba, continues to improve to the end of the longest season.

Rebecca, which formerly promised so highly, I must not fail to notice by an encouraging word. Notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to contend with (and excessive pro fusion is the greatest), you I believe that any one who has a good taste of this fine and very rich fruit will be unwilling to be without it. The past remarkably unfavorable season has caused some mildew to its leaves, but not more than to that old standard, the Isabella; and this should cause little distrust in its value, because when the vines become older and stronger they will be better able to withstand the changes of the season. Its foliage is not very abundant, consequently its fruit bearing should be moderated by thinning, and its treatment should be that of a garden rather than an open vine yard variety. It is a mid new, and not fully tested out of the garden, in which it originated, and requires time to enable it to take rank as the American Chasselas.

Hartford Prolific.—At a meeting of the Pomological Society, held at Rochester, in 1856, I spoke somewhat in praise of this grape, and run all winter, to trample the sod in by ground, and crop the grass off so short that there is nothing left to protect the roots against the frost; and the constant freezing and thawing kills about half of the grass, and the remainder is fed off in the spring, till within four or five weeks of the time for mowing. Then such farmers grumble because they do not get a good crop, and say "grass will not grow in this country, for the winters are so cold that it gets killed out." Half of our farmers, in this neighborhood, serve their meadows in this very way. One of my neighbors, one more thrifty than the rest, once had part of his meadow last year all winter, and did not turn his stock off till within three or four weeks of the time he mowed the grass; and what kind of a crop do you suppose he got? The meadow was a good bottom land, and capable of producing two and a half tons of good hay to the acre. Well, he got just about half a ton to the acre—hardly enough to pay for cutting it.

Now which do you think pays the best, pasturing your meadows all the fall and spring and getting one-fifth of a crop, or keeping the stock off and getting a whole crop?

In the second place I shall notice the process by which such farmers pretend to keep their ground in a growing condition, or, as they call it, "giving the land rest." Yes, and they "rest" it with a three years' rest. The process is something after this fashion: They keep their ground plowed up, and raise crops four or five years; the last crop generally taken off is wheat, the ground is left without any grass seed being sown upon it. As soon as the wheat is removed, the stock are turned in the field to eat what is left; so that in the spring the ground is bare. In this condition it is used for a pasture two or three years, producing about one-tenth as much grass, and that of an inferior quality, as it would do if it were seeded with timothy or clover; and during all this time the land produces not a single crop in fact becoming poorer every day, when it might just as well produce pasture enough for ten head of cattle as for one, while the land would be better off in the end. Every sensible farmer knows that land should never be covered with weeds than to be bare for the sun to burn and bake it as hard as a brick.

M. E. C.

MIXED HUSBANDRY.—Mixed husbandry, as a system, is objected to, because it militates against the theory of a "division of labor." Let every one, say the advocates of this theory, bend his energies towards a single point—cultivate that which he can cultivate best, and exchange his surplus for such other commodities as he may want. This is good doctrine in the main; but it will not do to be manufactory. The blacksmith had better stick to his bellows and fire when a wagon, buy it of the wagon maker; but no such degrees of skill are requisite in each of the simple avocations of the husbandman. A good common sense, aided by the experience which he rapidly acquires, fits him for the whole round of his duties. But it is said that much time is frittered away in the constant change from one description of labor to another. There is, perhaps, some truth in the objection, but this change, according to my taste, adds to our enjoyment, by introducing a pleasing variety into our routine of labor. This, and the pleasure of being surrounded by so many agreeable objects, constitutes to my mind one decided argument in favor of mixed husbandry. We farm it not only to make money, but to make ourselves happy. A variety of pursuits, no one of them carried to excess a drudgery, are enjoyed as pastimes. We go forth, and we are gladdened with a scene, not resounding to the stern sublimities of nature, but glowing in the beauty of milder scenes—an orchard stretching away in the vale—the wood fringed uplands—the intervales tesselated with fields of various colored crops, in every stage of vegetation—yonder hill side dotted with sheep—and the pastures crowded to bursting with kine, neither do we pass contemptuously over yo the field of clover filled with luxuriating swine, and even the gay colored poultry, the cock with his noisy harem, add to the general acclimation of the scene.

A well regulated farm, where the mixed system is adopted, is a little independent nation (with a government strictly patriarchal) of itself. With the exception of some few "imported articles" from the shelves of the merchants, and the calling in of the mechanic's skill to manufacture its raw material, it contains within itself the elements of support, the true sinecure and unalienated heredity. I do not speak of course of lands which will admit of the introduction of such a system. Some, I admit will not. There are those, for instance, well adapted to the raising, which would not be rich enough to pay for the tilling. But if good for dairying, they would, in all probability, be also good for wool-growing, grazing, etc. Now I would not recommend the man who farms on a large scale to attempt the cultivation of wheat, but I would say to him, allow those branches that your lands are best adapted to, but go on as far as possible towards rendering your farm independent of the world, and placing yourself above the reach of those contingencies which any one branch is always subject to." This I conceive to be the proper distinction—the true rule of agricultural action for the man whose means require them to go on the safe side.—*Trans. Farmer.*

TO PREVENT YELLOW BUGS ON VINES.—Experiments and observations made during the current season in regard to this matter have greatly strengthened our conviction that the only true way of preventing bugs on vines which may be relied upon with certainty, and which, it would not be presumptuous, therefore, to pronounce superior to any others which have hitherto been proposed. The two effectual methods to which we allude are: 1. The employment of a box with an impenetrable cover of glass or of muslin, or some similar material; and 2. The use of tarred paper. The muslin cover, which seem to act by being offensive to the organs of the bugs infesting vines,

Both of these methods have proved effectual in numberless instances, and we have known of no instances of failure. By the first method, the bugs are entirely excluded. The covering of glass over a box made to receive a pane of 8 by 10, or of any other size, larger or smaller, of course prevents the access of the bugs. A covering of muslin is, however, preferable, as the glass excludes air, rain, and dews, as well as bugs, and creates too much heat within the box when the sun shines upon it, and covered with any thin fabric such as we have named, common cotton cloth being sometimes found thin enough for the purpose, will exclude the bugs just as effectually as the more costly glass, while it admits air, mois ure, &c., to the plants.

The other method of whose efficacy we have had some additional evidence during the present season, consists in the employment of tarred paper as a most offensive odor in the near neighborhood of the vines intended to be protected. We have known a case in which melon, cucumber, squash (and we think also cabbage) plants were entirely protected by making a little ditch or canal around the hills, and filling them every night and morning with fluid from a trough into which the droppings from the cow yards got every day, and rain and water added sufficient to dilute and dissolve, so as to fit it for the purpose for which the fluid was to be used. We have heard of a similar result from the solution of guano.

We have been induced to notice this subject at present by the publication in a late number of the Ohio Farmer of an item of experience going to confirm the efficacy by way of the last named method of prevention, viz: by offensive odors. (If any one should say that this is not the appropriate season of the year for such information, we would say lay it away in your memory until wanted, for it will then come to the Farmer's information is this: A Mr. Brown, of Wyandot county, Ohio, as soon as the bugs made their appearance, cut up the tops from set or old onions and placed them under the hills of a row of vines for successive evenings, and thus got rid of these destructionists.

On this supposition that onions will act in the same way in other forms, it has been proposed to set an onion in each hill, and to plant the seeds around the onion. The tops being mashed, it is thought, will expel the bugs.—*Country Gentleman.*

CHARLES DOWNING ON THE NEW GRAPES.—The following remarks by Mr. Chas. Downing on the new varieties of the grapevine, is extracted from the last number of the Horticulturist, and contain a candid estimate of the different sorts:

Delaware.—It is not a feeble grower and so unproductive as has been represented, as a few statistics will show. My own vine, without any extra cultivation, has made a fine growth, well ripened wood, and presented a mass of thoroughly ripened fruit, such as is seldom seen on any other native variety of the same sap; but before I counted the bunches they were stolen and the loss keenly felt. My adjoining neighbor has a vine of four years old, which has borne this season 70 bunches of well ripened fruit, proving very sati-factory, and $100 was offered for the vine, but refused. Another neighbor, on a vine of five years of age, with 20 shoots, averaging ten feet in length, has 60 bunches, that for size and beauty were a sight worth going many miles to see. And the adjoining neighbor has vines commencing to bear freely, and last fall he showed his opinion of the grape, and his regard for a most interesting family of children, by purchasing fifty more Delaware vines for his family use; they were good vines and well treated, and under such management never disappoint the grower. Of the quality of its fruit, all who became acquainted with it speak of it in the highest praise; it is sugary, aromatic, and refreshing, and never cloys.

Diana.—Of the Diana it would seem superfluous to speak; still its character is often misunderstood, and I: is often called a feeble grower; whereas it is one of the most vigorous; and that, with its disposition to early overbearing, is its chief fault. From a good stock its bunches and berries, even at the first bearing, are large, but the fruit improves greatly in size and quality, and gains much in earliness as the vines acquire age. It begins to color, and be very good to eat almost as early as the Delaware, but does not, like that, hasten to full maturity; on the deep, rich, dry soil in which it delights it will continue to improve to the end of our longest and driest seasons, when its fine qualities will surprise those who have only been acquainted with Isabella and Catawba. Both this and the Delaware must still be regarded as in the progressive state, each season more fully developing their superior qualities; and the past and present season, so unfavorable for developing the flavor of grapes, has afforded us this test to place them in the highest rank.

The Herbemont has been long known and highly

LATEST FROM UTAH.—By the Salt Lake mail, we have received the Valley Tan of April 12th, in which, however, we find very little in the way of news. We make some extracts from the leading article, in which the editor reviews the course of the Federal officers during the late difficulties:

The U. S. district court at Provo has adjourned, and we are again forcibly reminded from the circumstances connected with its recent session, that all attempts to administer impor tally the laws of our country, or even the statutes of the Territory, in this community, by Federal officers, are vain and futile.

The Mormons are determined to submit to church authority only, and consequently use and will make use of every stratagem, every artifice, and unhesitatingly resort to any means to accomplish their designs and to prevent the assertion of the supremacy of civil law in the Territory.

* * * * * * *

We now find that in the teeth of positive evidence, this jury, after a session of ten or twelve days, return any indictments, but endeavor to create delay in order that they may accomplish the breaking up of the court, by a scheme which in the meanwhile is vigorously prosecuted. Every endeavor has been used, every exertion made to procure the removal of the troops, and thus compel the court to adjourn.

Now, to our great regret, we find them again caressed and encouraged in their deep laid plots by a Federal officer. Governor Cumming, differing widely, not only from Judge Cradlebaugh, but also with General Johnston, in regard to the extent of his control over the movements of the military force in the Territory, attempts to interfere direc ly with the judiciary in the exercise of its legitimate functions, by assuming the control of the military detachment, placed with the court officers under the direction of the U. S. Marshal by Gen. Johnston. He does this too at the solicitation of the Mormons, who by a cunningly devised memorial appeal to his chivalric pride in a manner well calculated to lead him into the grave error into which, as we have heretofore stated, he has hastily and unwisely fallen.

Judge Cradlebaugh, however, determined not to be thwarted by such means, has charged the Grand Jury; and sitting as a Committing Magistrate, has himself exposed and made public the crimes for which the Grand Jury refused to find indictments, and has clearly set forth and made apparent the urgent reasons which induced the opposition on the part of the Church, to the sessions of the U. S. District Courts, and also the means adopted by them to accomplish their ends.

The effect of this decisive course of Judge Cradlebaugh we have fully laid before our readers in our columns. Four of the church *executioners* are now fully committed for the murder of more implicated, including all the church leaders in that region and several of the jurors, have fled.

* * * * * * *

In their purpose to sustain themselves with the assistance of the army until some new provisions is made, the judiciary have found themselves most unexpectedly opposed by the Governor in a manner calculated rather to strengthen the Mormon fanatics in their designs.

It is clear to our mind that the judges have in this matter taken the proper and only course, but will we think find failure in the end. Governor Cumming for differing in opinion with them, in regard to the extent of his authority, of the construct on to be placed upon his instructions. We nevertheless do believe that he should not send his report to any proper Department at Washington, quietly and unostentatiously. He would no: then have sustained murderers and assassins in their attempts to defeat the ends of justice, and would not have allied himself with the leaders of the Mormon Church.

There is no remedy for the evils of which he complains in his protest except at Washington; why, then, address a protest to the world at large, and the people of Utah in particular?

It is our firm conviction that if the Judges are not sustained and the army is removed, we may bid adieu to all safety or property or life or property for American citizens in this district, for the time of the American Republic.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The dispatches sent to Mr. Bigler, our Minister to Chili, require him to make a prompt demand for satisfaction in consequence of the outrages on American citizens and their property.

While the conduct of Consul Trevitt is not altogether approved, the authorities of that Republic are required to punish the soldiery for their lawless proceedings on his premises, and to restore to him his exequatur.

In addition to the instructions sent to Utah yesterday to General Johnston not to order out the troops as a posse comitatus, unless by order of Gov. Cumming, explanations with regard to the President's former proclamation were furnished, the purport of which is represented to be that the amnesty allowed extends only to political offenses.

Judge Cradlebaugh's efforts were to punish certain Mormons on other and different charges, the purport of which is represented to be that the amnesty allowed extends only to political offenses.

☞Although we have a week later advices by telegraph than the following, the positions of the different governments are so interesting and clearly set forth herein that we shall not withhold it from our readers. It is well enough to state that the writer has always shown strong prejudices against Napoleon. Austria is also one of the most despotic governments on the continent:

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, April 22.

The Bremen will probably have anticipated the present packet with the news of the Parliamentary debate on the war question.

The result of that debate was to show that the English government had become tired of the evasions by which all their efforts were met, and which could only terminate in war. That mission promised success, and the Emperor Napoleon knowing this, contrived to induce Russia to interfere with the proposition of a Congress. From that moment every approach toward peace had been counteracted by some movement, showing that what was desired was not peace but simply sufficient delay to complete the preparations for war.

Austria, however, has now brought all possibility of further trifling to a close. Within forty-eight hours from this moment her armies will probably be marching upon Turin.

She has demanded that the free corps which are being collected in Sardinia from all parts of Italy with the avowed object of attacking her, shall be immediately disbanded.

It is believed that the French Emperor was prepared for so much vigor, and the English government seem likewise disconcerted and surprised. It is indeed alleged that we have sent by telegraph a strong remonstrance.

The policy of such a remonstrance, however, will have be-eafter to be justified. Unless Lord Derby is prepared to guarantee Austria against the entire success of the French arms, he runs the risk of being left in the lurch until all the preparations of France and Sardinia have been brought to the desired state of readiness, it is hard to see how he can assume the responsibility of urging Austria to give her enemies the advantage of the first blow.

Doubtless, however, there will be a sentimental attempt to stigmatise her as the aggressor. Nothing could be more weak or absurd. It is not to be supposed that Austria wanted war. The aggression was commenced by the Emperor of the French on the 1st of January, and even long before that time the preliminary intrigues necessary for the purpose had been consummated with Sardinia and Russia.

Austria has not refused a single requirement that could properly have been presented to her. Lord Cowley's despatches showed the professed views of the Emperor of the French. Austria at once agreed to them. Russia disturbed this arrangement by putting in the suggestion for a Congress. Austria again assented. She asked, it is true, that the disarmament of Sardinia should be made a preliminary condition, but when this was objected to she waived it immediately and substituted the logical and more proper stipulation that the disarmament should be general.

If peace was desired, here it was for all parties. But Sardinia would not disarm. As a price for her consent she must be admitted as a principal to the Congress. This was no part of the proposition of Russia, and introduced therefore an entirely new element. Why should Sardinia, which is the least Italian of all the Italian states be admitted when the Pope and the King of Naples were excluded? Of course Austria would not listen to anything so anomalous. The English government, in their efforts at pacification, then proposed as a final attempt that all the independent Italian powers, including Sardinia, should be invited to join. This, however, in no way mended the matter. Such a suggestion was alike inconsistent and impertinent.

England and France have long ago broken off diplomatic relations with the King of Naples, and are not in a condition to ask him to join them in diplomacy, and apart from that consideration, the question was by what right independent princes were commissioned to confer with other powers on the management of the internal affairs of their own states. Would France allow herself to be called before a council of monarchs to answer a "cry of anguish" from the nationalities in Algeria? Or would England hold herself bound to appear whenever other European powers might insist upon modification in the administration of Ireland? As reasonably might the Emperor Napoleon, as sovereign of French Guiana, summon Victoria, as sovereign of Canada, that the Governor of the State of Louisiana should be "invited" to attend a conference to put an end to a savery, on the ground that the Emperor conceived it to be the duty of France to correct everything in the world that does not meet her sublime views of the rights of the human race.

It was known that both the Pope and King of Naples would stand on this ground, and how it could have been supposed that Austria would fail to see the real nature of the proposition, is a point which passes comprehension. Yet during the past two or three days a belief was current that she would for yield consent, and the stock markets in London and Paris were strong in consequence.

The Pope refused to transfer to his functions as an independent Prince when discussed, and it is believed to see that, though the temporizing impolicity consequent upon a non-recognition of clear and dignified principles, the English government could put themselves in a position which would enable them logically to interpose in opposition with such a potentate. So long as the Pontiff claims to be a ruler, he could in dignity make no other answer. While he leaned upon the support of French and Austrian bayonets, and while the philosophical writers on the subject—but say to all, try it; and instead of throwing your ashes away, apply it where it will be of use, and you will reap a rich reward.

* * * * * * *

The wheat crop in this county is as promising as well ever known. The farmers are generally very forward in planting corn; but, with favorable weather, all will be right.—*Shelby News.*

☞These lines are very graceful and pretty—as graceful and pretty as their subject:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KATIE LYLE.

BY JOHN F. HATCHER.

O! Katie Lyle, fair Katie Lyle!
Call from those lips that witching smile,
And hide those clustering curls that chase
Their laughing shadows o'er thy face!

Oh, turn away that dimpled cheek,
Where Love and Mirth play hide-and-seek;
Let those soft lashes veil those eyes,
In which so much of mischief lies.

Ah! little thought then all—I will not yield
My heart on an unequal field—
I will not risk a conflict in
A field where *I* can nothing win.

So skilled an archer as thou art
Shall make no target of this heart;
It shall thine armory glances shun
Until I know thine may be won.

Then, Katie Lyle, dear Katie Lyle,
I must not, *dare* not see thee smile,
Nor watch and study for long days
The witching ringlets chase
Their laughing shadows o'er thy face.

I dare not let my glances seek
To kiss again thy dimpled cheek,
I dare not face the spell that lies
Within the depths of thy dark eyes!

I long have felt—I still must feel—
'Tis not for me to break the seal
Upon thy heart, and wake thee from
That dream wherein Love's voice is dumb.

Could I but hope there comes to thee
Sometimes a tender thought of me,
Or Katie Lyle! should e'er the heart of mine,
With all its hoarded love, were thine!

But since I dare not hope that thou
Would heed my love or hear my vow,
I'll mail my heart in triple steel,
Nor fear the shafts I will not feel.

I *will not feel!* O, lying lips!
Pull well ye know my spirit sips
No sweets in life but such as rise
From out the heaven of Katie's eyes!

Look in this heart, O, lying tongue!
Pull well you know that in the vessel, there was too
much sea on or too little courage among them to
venture, and so the vessel continued her voyage to
Fort au Prince.

They carried with them 240 muskets and other war munitions, and attempted a landing at Nuevas Grandes on the 7th ult., but when they had placed a quantity of their powder on the boats, they leak-ed—some reports say swamped, and the men had to remain on board the brig. Captain Bilton then steered for Port au Prince, as we are informed by the Empire City at New Orleans, where the filibusters were put on shore, and remained at last dates without money, food, or employment, except as given them by the charitable. The arms were seized by Government order, and placed in the public stores, at the Spanish Consul at Port au Prince having notified Gen. Cirabo of the fact as the steamer was sent from Havana in order to demand their arrest.

It was thought that the ridiculous expedition would have a very injurious effect in exasperating the Government at Madrid against the filibuster sympathizers in Cuba. The brig African was paid $1,000 in advance for the work. She is a long established regular trader between the different ports of the United States, principally New York and those of Hayti, under command of Captain Bukon. She cleared from New York for Port au Prince on the 19th of March last, but the names of the party or persons to whom the clearance was made does not appear on record.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.—We find, by a reference to the valuable statistical tables contained in the May number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, that during the last nine months the foreign imports received at New York amount, in their dutiable value, to $150,199,221. The exports for the same period and from the same point are stated at $63,382,740, of which $21,662,264 were in specie. It will hence be seen that not only is the "balance of trade" largely against the United States, according to the representations of these statistics, but, what is still more significant, one-third of our exports consist of specie, as the case now stands, while the imports are almost entirely of merchandise.

This valuable paper is issued monthly, and is one of the most EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY.

The aggregation of regular armies is a different thing, because these, in case of an adjustment being arrived at, can be withdrawn at command, but when volunteers are called out, there is no such security to be found. If the United States were engaged in a threatening controversy with Mexico, how long would they permit free corps of English, French, Germans, and Italians to assemble on the borders of Texas, by inflammatory appeals, and to be enroled and drilled almost under the shadow of the American flag

Austria is an aggressor to the extent of a man who, seeing himself about to be waylaid and attacked by a couple of antagonists has the wit, after giving fair warning, to rush upon the foremost and knock him down before the other is aided. Of course, the one that may thus unexpec edly be punished will proclaim that he has been assaulted just at the moment when he was using every effort for pacification, and was about proposing a Congress, solely for the purpose of shaking hands. The Emperor of the French will doubtless corroborate this evidence, and as the number of people always ready to credit any cry of outrage is enormously large, they no doubt doubtless in various quarters induce the belief that Austria has been a wolf among lambs.

These views, it must be repeated, have nothing to do with any sympathy in the forgetfulness of the past government of Austria, either in her German or Italian possessions.